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Senate Rebuffs Nixon, Cuts Off SST Funds in 51-46 Vote

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eing Aide Says m Will Drop It

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 24 (P).—In a major defeat for President Nixon, the Senate today voted 51 to 46 to cut off federal funds for the controversial supersonic transport plane. The Senate vote, which could mean the death of the controversial American supersonic transport plane being developed by the Boeing Co. and General Electric, came despite a last-ditch lobbying effort by President Nixon.

Robert Withington, the Boeing vice-president in charge of the supersonic transport project, said today the company will terminate its SST project as a result of today's Senate vote, Reuters reported.

[The Boeing SST director said there was no way the company could continue the project and cut layoffs of up to 5,000 workers in Boeing's Seattle plant would start in about one week. General Electric said it would have to lay off about 1,500 workers.]

The House last week, in a similar vote to the Senate's, acted to cut off the $134 million which the administration had sought to keep the plane alive for the remaining three months of the current fiscal year. Present financing expires March 30.

The needle-nosed, delta-wing plane, which must depend on federal money, now will be without any U.S. government funds for the next three months. Whether the administration could manage to keep it alive and make a fight for a new appropriation in the next fiscal year starting next July is unclear.

There have been reports that some form of private financing for completion of the two prototypes—the work now under way—could be sought, but no tangible plan has emerged so far.

Intense Lobbying

Lobbying pressures from both sides reached an almost unprecedented intensity. Earlier today, President Nixon continued his personal efforts to persuade undecided or opposed senators to vote for the project.

He met separately this morning with Senate SST foes, including Clifford P. Hansen, R., Wyo.; Harry F. Byrd Jr., D., Va., and Jack Miller, R., Iowa. He also met with Sen. Peter H. Dominick, R., Colo., who generally was thought to favor the program.

Yesterday, after conferring with

Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press

ROAD BLOCK—Hundreds of heavy trucks blocking the superhighway south of Paris in a demonstration by French drivers to back their demands. Story on Page 5.

Reds Pressing Khe Sanh As Laos Invasion Ends

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, March 24 (NYT).—The South Vietnamese invasion of Communist supply routes on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos ended today, 44 days after it began, with only a few hundred troops remaining on a Laotian mountaintop to protect the sprawling rear base at Khe Sanh.

About 500 South Vietnamese marines were said to be occupying the flat peak of Co Roc Mountain, most of them at an encampment called Hong Ha, on top of a cliff about two miles from the Sepone River, the boundary between South Vietnam and Laos, and within sight of the Khe Sanh plateau.

The North Vietnamese troops who pressed hard on the heels of the retreating Saigon forces—which only two weeks ago were more than 20,000 strong and had penetrated up to 24 miles inside Laos—continued to put heavy pressure on allied positions inside South Vietnam today.

82 Rounds Hit Base

Early this morning, 82 rounds of enemy fire landed around the American helicopter airstrip at Khe Sanh, which has been pounded every day for the last nine days, and other rounds fell sporadically through the day on the South Vietnamese forward commando posts nearby.

[B-52 bombers and waves of U.S. fighter-bombers struck supply depots and troop concentrations in North Vietnam on Sunday and Monday, military sources reported today in Saigon, United Press International said. The U.S. Command reports had emphasized raids only against surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam.

[One official announcement said bombings 15 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone were "reinforced protective reaction strikes."

[The Nixon administration in Washington and the U.S. Command in Saigon have maintained the "main targets" were three SAM missiles sites, anti-aircraft gun emplacements and "related facilities" which had fired on allied aircraft flying over South Vietnam and Laos.

[The military sources said a supply and troop buildup in North Vietnam that could have been directed against Saigon troops pulling out of Laos, or against South Vietnam itself, was the primary target of the raids.]

The mood now among the Americans at Khe Sanh was both apprehensive and truculent as the North Vietnamese pursued their attackers across the border. One American artillery officer said today: "We've got to stand somewhere and say to those bastards that they cannot go any farther."

North Vietnamese armor and infantry units were reported moving east toward Khe Sanh from Laos. U.S. spokesmen said helicopters attacked three Soviet-made tanks less than a mile west of the border, destroying one tank and damaging the others. Air strikes knocked out three other tanks six miles to the northwest.

"The way the Communists are moving, they'll be on top of this place in a week," said a helicopter pilot, Lt. Erick Hentz, at Khe Sanh.

Some Americans were airlifted from the base, along with heavy equipment.

An officer supervising the withdrawal from Khe Sanh said: "We want to get the heavy things out as soon as possible. The way the withdrawal [from Laos] is going we may have to move out quickly and we want to be as mobile as possible."

Three years ago, North Vietnamese ground troops and gunners, some operating from the Laotian mountaintop the South Vietnamese marines are trying to deny to them now, laid siege to U.S. marines at Khe Sanh for three months.

No one wants that to happen

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

United Press International

BACK FROM BATTLE—Weary South Vietnamese soldiers arriving at Khe Sanh after being withdrawn from the Laotian front and heavy North Vietnamese pressure.

Sharm el-Sheikh, Sinai Key Demands

Israel Seen Ready to Confide Its 'Peace Map' Ideas to U.S.

JERUSALEM, March 24 (UPI).—Any "guiding principles" that Israel gives the United States on the design of a Middle East settlement map will include Sharm el-Sheikh and a strip of the Sinai Peninsula's east coast in its territory.

This assessment came from government sources today amid reports that Israel was about to outline for the Nixon administration its ideas on future Arab-Israeli borders, in a move tantamount to drawing a map despite official denials of such a parallel.

Israel has stood fast on its insistence that it keep control of Sharm el-Sheikh, on the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, so as to protect its shipping route through the Strait of Tiran to the Indian Ocean and Asia.

Land Link, Too

"White House postpones new decision to press Israel to give up Sharm el-Sheikh," the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth said in a headline in its afternoon edition.

What Israel wants, according to the government sources, is not only Sharm el-Sheikh but also a land link from there up the east coast of the Sinai to the Israeli port at Elath on the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Israelis have nearly completed a two-lane road covering the 150 miles between the two points. It has been cut through jagged granite mountains, following in most places dried-up river beds known as wadis.

Premier Golda Meir and her top aides have decided to give the United States "guiding principles" on their peace map at the urging of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the government sources said.

Rogers to Brief Senate on Mideast

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers is to brief the Senate tomorrow in an extraordinary conference on the Middle East.

Senate leaders, in announcing this today, said the secretary had requested the midafternoon meeting to answer senators' questions about the administration's Middle East policies. The meeting will be closed to the press and the public.

Mr. Rogers's appearance comes in the wake of senatorial criticism of administration policy, including criticism yesterday from Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., that the proposal to include Russian troops in a Middle East peace-keeping force would be "courting disaster."

Farmers Warn of New Action To Support Price Demands

BRUSSELS, March 24 (UPI).—European farmers' leaders today warned of possible new violence if demands for higher prices for their products were not met.

The warning came as ministers of the six Common Market countries met here for the third day running to try and set new farm prices.

Presiding minister Michel Cointat, of France, said the ministers will not adjourn the meeting until they get results.

"If necessary, Belgian farmers will demonstrate again," said Emile Schoemans, one of the organizers of a mass protest by European farmers in Brussels yesterday, which left one dead and 150 injured.

In Bonn, the West German farmers' association (DBV) said: "Without a change in EEC policies, we must be prepared for further similar incidents."

In Holland, hundreds of farmers used tractors to block main roads leading into West Germany, in support of yesterday's demonstration in Brussels.

Meanwhile, Brussels citizens reacted angrily to the devastation caused by farmers, who burned cars, looted stores and tore up street signs in the Belgian capital.

A slogan reading, "murderers, you have destroyed Brussels," was painted on a farm wall near Namur during the night, and pamphlets denouncing "violence and vandalism by farmers" scattered in the fields.

In Brussels, workmen began replacing street signs wrecked by farmers and repairing roads where demonstrators tore up paving stones to hurl at police who tried to disperse them with tear gas and water cannons.

City officials estimated damage caused by the farmers at between 70 million and 80 million Belgian francs ($1.4 million and $1.6 million.)

They said 20 persons injured in the battle between police and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Laird: Laos Mission Accomplished

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today the South Vietnamese mission in Laos had essentially been accomplished and its troops were withdrawing because of "tremendously vicious and violent" attacks by the enemy.

Mr. Laird, speaking to newsmen following a briefing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, acknowledged for the first time that the strength of enemy resistance to the allied operation in Laos was a factor that was bringing it to an end.

He said: "I think it's ending because the reaction was very strong—a tremendously vicious and violent reaction on the part of the North Vietnamese."

Mr. Laird said the South Vietnamese had "achieved their primary objective" of interrupting enemy supply lines into their country.

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, agreed that the North Vietnamese reaction to the attack was "vicious" and the South Vietnamese had found themselves outnumbered.

But he and Mr. Laird contended that the Saigon government's forces had acquitted themselves well in battle and passed a key test in the Nixon administration's plan to gradually turn over conduct of the war to them.

Mr. Laird also said that "the losses to the other side were certainly much more severe than to the South Vietnamese." He said the Communists had committed the major parts of their force and suffered "very substantial losses."

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim also said the United States had agreed to provide air support for the Laos operation for only eight weeks. He said South Vietnam pulled out of Laos short of the eight-week mark because of the strong opposition.

"I would think that by tomorrow all of the men will be out that are coming out," Mr. Friedheim said. "The operation across the border is concluded."

He added that he knew of no plans for Saigon's forces to return to Laos before the monsoon season begins in early May, although he did not rule out a decision by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to launch another campaign.

"I cannot say absolutely that any further operations are precluded," he said. "It is up to President Thieu to make his own decision."

Burglary Was March 8

Stolen FBI Records Show College Campus Surveillance

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—Copies of stolen FBI records sent to The Washington Post describe the bureau's surveillance of campus and black activist organizations at one college as involving the local police chief, the postmaster, letter carriers, a campus security officer and a switchboard operator.

One of the documents encourages agents to step up interviews with dissenters "for plenty of reasons, other of which are that it will enhance the paranoia endemic in these circles and will further serve to get the point across that there is an FBI agent behind every mailbox."

"In addition," continues the Sept. 16, 1970, document, "some will be overcome by the overwhelming personalities of the contacting agents and volunteer to tell all—perhaps on a continuing basis."

Late yesterday, Attorney General John N. Mitchell asked that the stolen material not be published on the ground that "disclosure of this information could endanger the lives or cause other serious harm to persons engaged in investigative activities on behalf of the United States."

[Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, issued this statement today:

["After a painstaking review of the documents and the Attorney General's request, and with the advice of counsel, the editors of the Post decided to print those portions of the documents that: (1) clearly did not damage the national interest, and (2) did not unfairly damage individuals mentioned in the documents."]

Copies of the stolen records were received Monday by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Rep. Parren J. Mitchell, D., Md. Sen. McGovern and Rep. Mitchell gave the FBI the documents, believed to be identical to those received by The Washington Post.

Office Was Burglarized

Justice Department sources said yesterday there is no question that the documents are copies of files stolen in a burglary of the FBI's Media, Pa., office on March 8.

The packet received at The Washington Post yesterday contained a covering letter, an additional statement from the group, and 14 FBI documents. Most of the FBI documents were on pages marked "United States Government Memorandum."

Various FBI codes were on the records, including identification numbers and names of agents and numerous case numbers and names of persons under surveillance.

No other congressional offices besides those of Sen. McGovern and Rep. Mitchell reported receiving documents sent by the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI, a group believed to be linked to the peace movement. Files sent to Sen. McGovern, Rep. Mitchell and The Washington Post contained a letter signed in the name of the group, which claimed responsibility for the burglary of the FBI office.

Before Attorney General Mitchell made a plea for temporary self-censorship, he said he considered seeking a court order restraining the media from publishing the documents. A Justice Department aide said this was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reds Call Off Paris Session, Citing U.S. Raids on North

PARIS, March 24 (NYT).—Tomorrow's session of the Vietnam peace talks was called off today by the two Communist delegations in protest against American bombing of North Vietnam.

The North Vietnamese delegation and its Viet Cong ally thus carried their partial boycott of the deadlocked negotiations a step further. Their chief negotiators have not attended the last three sessions as a protest against "acts of war" by the United States against North Vietnamese territory.

The refusal to participate altogether was provoked by two successive days of air attacks on missile sites last Sunday and Monday that North Vietnam charged had touched populated areas in two provinces.

[In Saigon, U.S. military sources said that a supply and troop buildup in North Vietnam which could have been directed against Saigon troops pulling out of Laos, or against South Vietnam itself, was the primary target of the raids, United Press International reported.]

"These impudent acts of war of the American imperialists," Hanoi's statement said, "constitute a wholesale violation of the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a violation of the commitments made by the American government to cease completely the bombings over all of the territory of the DRV and a serious threat to the work of the Paris conference."

The two delegations nonetheless signified their willingness to continue the conference by saying they were postponing the plenary session, the 108th, to April 1.

This is the third time since the talks began in January, 1969, that the Communists have sought to give weight to their warnings that American bombings of North Vietnam were seriously affecting the conference.

Complete Accord Is Reported in Pakistan Talks

KARACHI, March 24 (AP).—"Complete agreement" between President Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was reported by leaders of five smaller groups in Pakistan's National Assembly who returned here from Dacca today.

They told newsmen at Karachi airport that an important announcement from the president was expected tomorrow.

All five leaders were summoned to Dacca earlier in the week by Gen. Yahya. They held discussions with the president and Sheikh Mujib, chief of the Awami League, on the constitutional problems that have been plaguing Pakistan.

Mumtaz Daultana, president of the council of the Muslim League, said: "Pakistan has been saved from division and its integrity has been maintained."

Another leader, Abdul Qayum Khan said: "We have confidence in Yahya Khan, who has done his best to keep Pakistan one."

Sinatra Announces He's Retiring From Show Business

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., March 24 (UPI).—Frank Sinatra, a stormy and controversial performer during his more than 30-year career, announced yesterday he is retiring from show business to write and teach.

Sinatra, 55, said he hoped to spend more time with his family, his close friends and perhaps "writing a little bit." He said he had no plans for future motion pictures, television or recording activities.

"I'm retiring from public life," Sinatra told his family yesterday in a letter, copies of which were sent to several friends. He also said he would enjoy doing some teaching, but he did not say what.

The decision, the millionaire singer-actor said, was final. He also excluded any participation in politics.

Sinatra would not comment further on his "retirement," but a spokesman for the singer said his decision to quit show business was sincere.

"He has suggested and threatened retirement in recent years and he is sincere," said his press agent. "He hopes to teach and write and is in the process of putting a book together, sort of bordering on an autobiography."

Dalmas

Frank Sinatra

The spokesman said Sinatra probably would not fulfill a commitment for a motion picture for Warner Brothers but that he would perform in his last scheduled public appearance, the Motion Picture Relief Fund benefit at the Los Angeles Music Center, on June 13.

According to a copyrighted story in the New York Daily News, by society columnist Suzy, Sinatra said his career has been "a fruitful, busy, uptight, loose, sometimes boisterous, occasionally sad, but always exciting three decades."

But he said his activities had allowed "little room or opportunity for reflection, reading, self-examination and that need which every thinking man has for a fallow period, a long phase in which to seek a better understanding of the vast transforming changes now taking place everywhere in the world."

Sinatra began his career as a dance band singer, first with Harry James and then with Tommy Dorsey, in the late 1930s. The skinny kid from Hoboken, N.J., had hit after hit in 1940 and 1941 with his specialized vocal arrangements.

He shot to fame with the advent of swooning, screaming bobby-soxers at New York's Paramount Theater, just before World War II.

His career dipped after the war when his second marriage, to Ava Gardner, failed. But he made an astonishing comeback in a dramatic role in the film, "From Here to Eternity," for which he won an Academy Award in 1953.

Thereafter, Sinatra's career soared in motion pictures, nightclubs and recordings.

His personal life matched his professional life for color and headlines. He was involved in innumerable brawls and arguments with the press, and he dated some of Hollywood's biggest stars.

He has an apartment in New York and a home in Beverly Hills, but spends most of his time at this desert community on the fringe of a golf course. His mother, Mrs. Anthony Sinatra, lives with him.

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Ognibene Zendman - Roma
Sarli - Napoli
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Tiziani - Roma
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Balestra - Roma
Baratta - Milano
Barocco - Roma
Capucci - Roma
Carosa - Roma

MEN'S READY-TO-WEAR

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Malbor - Roma
Sir Bonser - Roma
Guarnera - Milano
Windsor - Bari
Max Vita - Milano
Nativo By S. Giorgio - Firenze
Coccoli - Torino
Corsini - Siena
Baratta - Milano
Litrico - Roma

APRIL 13 - PALAZZO PITTI
BOUTIQUE - LUXURY READY-TO-WEAR

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Argos Dini - Bologna
La Mendola - Roma
Ferragamo - Firenze
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Kinki Shop Diffusion - Milano
Tendresse - Firenze
Livio De Simone - Napoli
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Caumont - Milano
Valditevere - Firenze
Avolio - Milano
Pellizzoni - Milano
Pi Cri - Firenze
Litrico - Roma
Garbell - Bologna
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Paola Signorini - Firenze
Krizia - Milano
Montedoro - Castellanza
Billy Ballo - Napoli

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Melloni - Milano
Parodi - Milano
Assunta - Roma
Viscardi - Torino
Gianni De Rossi - Milano
Pellegrini - Milano
Fendi - Roma
Soldano - Genova

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ALTA MODA 71-72

Stolen FBI Records Show College Campus Surveillance

(Continued from Page 1)

discarded in favor of a personal plea.

"It appears likely that these records include information which would disclose the identity of confidential investigation sources and information relating to the national defense," Attorney General Mitchell said.

"Disclosure of national defense information could injure the United States and give aid to foreign governments whose interests might be inimical to those of the United States. The department is attempting to determine which of the documents stolen may contain such information.

"Pending the speedy completion of such an investigation, the department urgently requests that those who have received copies of the material not further circulate it or publish it."

One of the stolen documents indicates that black student groups on campuses were to be under surveillance by the FBI, according to a Nov. 4, 1970, memorandum issued by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. The memo said in part:

"Increased campus disorders involving black students pose a definite threat to the nation's stability and security and indicate need for increase in both quality and quantity of intelligence information on . . . [such] groups which are targets for influence and control by violence-prone Black Panther party (BPP) and other extremists."

Other documents dealt with the Philadelphia Black Panthers, the National Black Economic Development Conference, and two peace group meetings, one of which was a world conclave of war opponents. Several of the documents were dossiers on individuals not cited as belonging to organizations under surveillance.

Professor Watched

One of the individuals under surveillance was a professor at a Philadelphia area college, whom agents apparently suspected of harboring one or more fugitives.

The local police chief, the postmaster and letter-carriers, a campus security officer, and a switchboard operator at the college were engaged by the FBI to assist in the surveillance of the professor, according to a report by an FBI agent.

The telephone operator, according to the documents, agreed to furnish the FBI with a list of long-distance telephone calls to or from the professor.

The FBI agent reported that the switchboard operator told him the professor had brought controversial speakers to the campus and that he was generally regarded as a "radical."

In a telephone interview yesterday, the switchboard operator said she was shocked by the FBI report. She said the FBI never questioned her about the professor named in the document and that she does not know him. She added that the agent has asked if "certain professors" whose security he was checking were on campus. She denied that she agreed to report on the professor's long-distance calls.

A campus security officer also is described in the memo as providing the FBI with information about the professor.

In a telephone interview yesterday the campus security officer said he would have to confer with the FBI agent before he answered questions "because, as I say, we are working together on this."

The postmaster, according to the memo, was shown copies of "wanted" posters of the alleged fugitives.

Carriers Alerted

The postmaster told the FBI that he had alerted his carriers to the appearance of fugitives. The professor's mail carrier said the memo "reveals that he has no recollection of mail coming to that residence addressed to other than" the professor and his family.

A memo from another FBI agent reports on several Black Panther conversations.

Most of the reported conversations appeared to be casual remarks about travel and organizational activity.

The packet of stolen documents included three memorandums on the National Black Economic Development Conference.

At least two federal grand jury investigations of the conference have been conducted since it promulgated the Black Manifesto, a 1969 document that called on the nation's churches and synagogues to pay reparations for racial injustices. No indictments were handed down by either of these grand juries.

Senate Bars New Funds For SST

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Nixon, New York's conservative Sen. James Buckley, who had leaned against continuing the project, announced he had changed his mind and would vote for it.

In closing debate today, SST supporters derided arguments the plane would hurt the environment and was not needed anyway. Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, said, "When we moved from the horse and buggy to the automobile, there were many, dire predictions."

The administration contract with Boeing provides federal help for the construction of two flyable prototypes of the 1,780-mile-an-hour, 298-passenger commercial transport plane by March, 1973. Under the contract, the total cost of the prototypes was estimated as $1.7 billion. Of this, the federal contribution is scheduled to be $1.343 billion, with Boeing, General Electric and the airlines putting up the rest of the money.

Through March 30, the federal contribution was scheduled to reach $866 million. The $134 million sought for the next three months was the first installment of the remaining federal obligation of $477 million.

The contract calls for Boeing to pay back the federal government's $1.343 billion contribution after the company sells 300 of the planes. If an additional 200 SSTs are sold, the federal government will get a further billion dollars in profit.

The Transportation Department contends that $25 billion worth of SSTs will be sold worldwide between 1979 and 1990, and claims that the American SST would get $20 billion of these sales.

The key administration argument for construction of the plane is that if an American version is not built this $20 billion in sales will be lost to the smaller, slower Anglo-French Concorde and possibly even partly to the Russian Tu-144. Both of these SSTs have already flown in prototype models.

Problems Seen

The opponents of the SST, led by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., charge that it is a "great white elephant," both financially and in its effects on the environment.

In addition to problems of sonic boom and high subsonic landing noises, they say, the plane could create severe environmental pollution and even affect the earth's stratospheric layer with possible effect on the worldwide balance of nature and even on human health.

They also contend that the federal contributions are unlikely to end with construction of the prototypes.

Once the prototypes are built, they say, there will be additional heavy pressure to put the plane into the air on a commercial basis.

But the costs are so high—over $40 million per plane, twice that of any other plane—and the airlines are already so financially strapped from buying the jumbo Boeing-747 and the Boeing-707 before it, that they would be unable to buy the SST without a federal subsidy, it is argued.

The U.S. government, therefore, will not only not get back its initial investment, Sen. Proxmire has argued, but will get stuck for an additional $4 to $5 billion in costs for subsidies.

Labor Support

Support for the plane has come from aerospace firms and the AFL-CIO, with the International Association of Machinists—which has 300,000 workers in the areospace industry—in the forefront. The leading congressional advocates of the project have been Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, both Washington Democrats, in whose state Boeing is located.

In advance of today's vote, Sen. Magnuson said the moment of decision had arrived, not only for the plane but "in a larger sense for this nation's entire attitude toward the advancement of technology."

"As we stand on the threshold of commercial supersonic flight," he told the Senate, "we can decide either to keep or throw away this country's aviation leadership." His state is suffering from unemployment caused by threats to the SST.

A large group of conservation organizations have been the heaviest propagandists and lobbyists against the plane in recent months.

How Senators Voted on SST

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP).—Here is the 51-46 vote by which the Senate rejected an amendment to provide $134 million to continue federal funding for the supersonic transport plane project:

For the amendment—46.

Democrats for: (19).

Bible, Nev.; Byrd, W. Va.; Cannon, Nev.; Eastland, Miss.; Ellender, La.; Gravel, Alaska; Hollings, S.C.; Inouye, Hawaii; Jackson, Wash.; Long, La.; Magnuson, Wash.; McClellan, Ark.; McGee, Wyo.; Moss, Utah; Randolph, W. Va.; Sparkman, Ala., Stennis, Miss., Symington, Mo.; Talmadge, Ga.

Republicans for (27)

Allott, Colo.; Baker, Tenn.; Beall, Md.; Bellmon, Okla.; Bennett, Utah; Boggs, Del.; Brock, Tenn.; Buckley, N.Y.; Cook, Ky.; Cotton, N.H.; Curtis, Neb.; Dole, Kan.; Dominick, Colo.; Fannin, Ariz.; Fong, Hawaii; Goldwater, Ariz.; Gurney, Fla.; Hruska, Neb.; Mathias, Md.; Pearson, Kan.; Saxbe, Ohio; Scott, Pa.; Stevens, Alaska; Taft, Ohio; Thurmond, S.C.; Tower, Texas; Young, N.D.

Against the amendment—51.

Democrats against (34):

Allen, Ala.; Anderson, N.M.; Bentsen, Texas; Burdick, N.D.; Byrd, Va.; Chiles, Fla.; Church, Idaho; Cranston, Calif.; Eagleton, Mo.; Ervin, N.C.; Fulbright, Ark.; Gambrell, Ga.; Harris, Okla.; Hart, Mich.; Hartke, Ind.; Hughes, Iowa; Humphrey, Minn., Kennedy, Mass.; Mansfield, Mont.; McGovern, S.D.; McIntyre, N.H.; Metcalf, Mont.; Mondale, Minn.; Montoya, N.M.; Muskie, Maine; Nelson, Wis.; Pastore, R.I.; Pell, R.I.; Proxmire, Wis.; Ribicoff, Conn.; Spong, Va.; Stevenson, Ill.; Tunney, Calif.; Williams, N.J.

Republicans against (17):

Aiken, Vt.; Brooke, Mass.; Case, N.J.; Cooper, Ky.; Griffin, Mich.; Hansen, Wyo.; Hatfield, Ore.; Javits, N.Y.; Jordan, Idaho; Miller, Iowa; Packwood, Ore.; Percy, Ill.; Prouty, Vt.; Roth, Del.; Schweiker, Pa.; Smith, Maine; Weicker, Conn.

Absent and not voting:

Mundt, R., S.D.; Jordan, D., N.C., and Bayh, D., Ind.

Associated Press.

MORAL SUPPORT—Leonard Woodcock (center, with glasses) pledging his aid to workers who have been on strike at the British Ford plant in Dagenham for seven weeks.

Woodcock Backs British Strike

LONDON, March 24 (UPI).—Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers of America, today pledged full support for the seven-week-old Ford of Britain strike to pickets at factory gates.

"I have no doubt you will win—good luck," Mr. Woodcock told pickets parading with banners outside British Ford's giant main plant at Dagenham in London's eastern suburbs.

The pickets, some of 50,000 British Ford strikers, cheered and clustered around to shake hands with Mr. Woodcock, who visited them with UAW vice-president Ken Bannon and union leaders of European Ford factories.

Labor Gives Hard Day's Night To Tories on Industrial Bill

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, March 24 (WP).—In a prodigious ploy of parliamentary gamesmanship, Labor party members of the House of Commons ended one stage of their opposition to the government's Industrial Relations Bill today after having forced 240 recorded teller votes, 57 of them during a midnight-to-noon marathon session.

The purpose of the exercise, which ended a 21 1/2-hour sitting of Parliament, was to demonstrate adamant—though futile—resistance to the passage of what will be Britain's first comprehensive law governing union-management relations.

The Laborites, an opposition minority, are well aware that they cannot prevent enactment of the bill. They apparently felt compelled, however, to show the trade unions—their principal political and almost exclusive financial support—that they were doing everything in their power to block a law that the unions loathe.

The purpose of demanding "divisions"—in effect, teller voting—on each amendment was, according to some observers, "to make life miserable for the government" of the Conservative party.

It also made life miserable for Labor party members themselves, but probably not as much as for their enemies.

The Conservative party was forced to keep all its members on hand for the votes, while the opposition, with no chance of defeating an amendment anyway, could operate in shifts. The Tories had majorities averaging about 60 votes on each amendment.

At the end, both sides were foot-sore, weary, and bleary-eyed but also cheerful. The episode, although possibly something of a record, is all a part of the fun and games that fascinate the parliamentarians themselves but which mean very little outside the neo-Gothic halls of the 19th-century pile at the end of Whitehall.

The House considered the bill as a committee of the whole, but imposed a "guillotine"—a limitation on debate—on the huge and complex measure, a restriction to which the Laborites objected. The committee stage, which ended today, lasted several weeks. During that time the House devoted more than 180 hours of discussion to the bill.

It now goes to the House of Lords, where it is expected to be amended further. It also faces final passage in Commons later in the year. Then a code of industrial practice will be drafted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Employment Minister Robert Carr promised the opposition ample time for consultation on it—perhaps weeks or months of discussion with unions and experts—before making the legislation operative toward the end of this year.

Heath Spent $2,590 to Get Elected, 2,300 Times Less Than Rockefeller

LONDON, March 24 (NYT).—Edward Heath spent only $2,590 to retain his parliamentary seat in the last general election and become prime minister.

Nelson Rockefeller spent $6 million, about 2,300 times as much, to win the governorship of New York.

The figures on Mr. Heath's campaign spending were published today in the statutory return of election expenses for all the 1,837 candidate, who ran for the 630 seats in the House of Commons.

They spent $3,242,710 for expenses that are subject to a legal maximum. In addition, candidates spent $175,641 on personal expenses, such as hotels and traveling, which are not subject to the limitation.

The spending was higher than in the 1966 general election because the electorate grew to more than 39 million with 18-year-olds voting for the first time and because of an increase in permitted legal spending.

A candidate in a parliamentary election may spend a basic $1,800, plus 12 cents for each eight eligible voters in an urban constituency and 12 cents for each six in a rural one.

Each candidate spent an average of 8.4 cents on each voter, compared with 7.2 cents in 1966.

The successful 630 candidates spent an average of $3,309.

Mr. Heath spent less than the other two party leaders. Against his $2,590, Harold Wilson, the Labor party leader, who has a large electorate at Huyton, near Liverpool, also spent modestly, $2,657. Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal party leader, whose North Devon constituency covers a wide area, spent $2,740. In each case, they spent less than the permitted maximum.

Ulster Aide Quits Cabinet As Faulkner Picks His Own

BELFAST, March 24 (AP).—The Northern Ireland Community Relations Minister, Dr. Robert Simpson, resigned today as newly elected Prime Minister Brian Faulkner began talks on forming his government.

In a brief statement, Dr. Simpson said he wished to return to his country medical practice but would continue to be a member of Parliament.

Informed sources said Dr. Simpson was disillusioned with prospects of bettering relations in the community between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Dr. Simpson, 48, was appointed as Northern Ireland's first communities relations minister in September, 1969. The portfolio was part of a package of British-inspired reforms in civil rights aimed at pacifying restive Roman Catholics after explosions of sectarian violence.

3 Posts Are Open

Three key cabinet positions must now be filled when Mr. Faulkner, 50, announces his team tomorrow: home affairs minister, development minister and a successor to Dr. Simpson. As the leadership crisis involved only the prime minister, the present cabinet continues in office until it is reshuffled by Mr. Faulkner.

The new leader worked amid speculation he might bring a Protestant hardliner into the government to placate the forces which brought down his predecessor, Maj. James Chichester-Clark.

Law and Order

Maj. Chichester-Clark—who resigned Saturday in the face of a resurgence of Protestant militancy after two years of riot and disorder—was his own home affairs minister. The job carries responsibility for law and order.

Mr. Faulkner, a businessman with a flair for political infighting, is expected to do the same. He is known to believe that security coordination with the British government and army must be at the highest level.

Most interest centers on the portfolio in the Ministry of Development—Mr. Faulkner's post under Maj. Chichester-Clark.

If it went to a right-wing member, it would be a considerable victory for the hardliners and could spark a fresh round of minority Roman Catholic unrest.

Pressure Kept on Khe Sanh As Invasion Into Laos Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

again, and now that the South Vietnamese forces have gone home to recuperate and gather their strength at rear bases at Xong Ha and Hué, American artillery units are digging in.

The Americans played a key role from the beginning of the Laos operation. Some 10,000 U.S. troops began the preparations for the incursion in the last two days of January, reoccupying the Khe Sanh base and opening the cratered remains of Route 9 to the Laotian border.

The beginning of the operation was conducted in secrecy until Feb. 4, and not until the first of the South Vietnamese troops crossed the border on Feb. 8 did the South Vietnamese government—in the person of President Nguyen Van Thieu—announce the invasion, one that would be "limited in time as well as in space."

Now, after briefly occupying parts of the Communist supply trail network as far west as the transshipment area at Sepone, and raiding supply and ammunition caches, nearly all of Saigon's forces have returned, chastened by some of the hardest fighting of the war in an area where they were outnumbered by deeply dug-in Communist forces.

By their own count, the Vietnamese forces of paratroopers, rangers, infantrymen and armor have lost 1,146 killed, 245 missing and 4,235 wounded in action.

During the operation at least 89 U.S. helicopters were shot down as they provided heavy air cover and logistic support to Saigon's forces. The American air units encountered unexpectedly heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire.

Saigon claims to have killed 13,668 enemy troops in the operation, many of them by heavy American air strikes.

Lao Troops Advance

VIENTIANE, March 24 (Reuters).—Lao government troops have recaptured three positions just north of the royal capital of Luang Prabang, the Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

Gen. Thongpanh Knoksy said the situation now around the town was better than any time since the North Vietnamese launched their assault there last week.

Political Rivals Denounce Athens

ATHENS, March 24 (NYT).—Leaders of Greece's two largest banned political parties joined for the first time yesterday in a common statement denouncing the military regime that seized power here in April, 1967.

Panayotis Kanellopoulos, who was premier and head of the right-wing Radical party at the time of the coup, issued the declaration with George Mavros and John Zigdis, both of whom were prominent in the opposition Center Union party, headed by the late George Papandreou. Mr. Zigdis was imprisoned a year ago to serve a four-and-one-half-year term for his public attacks on the military regime.

Their joint declaration represents the first formal alliance of old political rivals in common opposition to military rule.

U.S. Assailed By Sihanouk Aide in Peking

Premier, Prince Want To Go to Cambodia

By Norman Webster

© The Globe and Mail

PEKING, March 24.—Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his premier Penn Nouth, would like to visit "liberated" areas of their country, but bombing by American B-52s makes this too dangerous for the moment.

Besides, added Mr. Penn Nouth Monday, their work abroad is of primary importance. The two leaders live in Peking, headquarters of Prince Sihanouk's government in exile.

A return to Cambodia is, though, "our most ardent wish," Mr. Penn Nouth said. He was speaking at a press conference here on the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk formed the front shortly after his ouster from power in Phnom Penh on March 15, 1970.

Subsequently, at a conference in the south of China, the prince joined hands with the North Vietnamese, Viet Cong and Pathet Lao. China quickly provided military and economic aid to Prince Sihanouk.

Mr. Penn Nouth said 22 countries and two national liberation movements currently support the Sihanouk government. He said he and the prince hope to visit some of these countries in coming months, but could give no details.

Also in Peking on Monday, a People's Daily "commentator," which means a high Chinese official, said the U.S.-backed invasion of Laos had "failed utterly" and "exposed again the bankruptcy of the policy of Vietnamization."

The article indicated that China thinks it unlikely it will have to intervene directly in the region. The Indochinese can do the job themselves, it said.

"No matter what military ventures the Nixon administration may embark on, they will be thoroughly crushed by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and will only accelerate its final defeat."

At his press conference Mr. Penn Nouth claimed that pro-Sihanouk forces currently control seven-tenths of Cambodia's territory and six-tenths of its population. People in the "occupied zones" lead a gloomy existence, he said.

Mr. Penn Nouth also accused the United States of "indescribable cruelty" in Indochina and said the only solution to the war was for the Americans to get out. There would be no "false negotiations for peace," no compromises, no partition of Cambodia, he said.

EEC Warned By Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrators were still hospitalized.

The state attorney's office today announced 12 persons still were under arrest and facing possible charges in connection with the riots.

Inquiries also were being held into the death of Apelin Sporignaux, 38, who was hit in the face by a tear gas grenade, the office announced.

Meanwhile, the Common Market Executive Commission put forward new proposals aimed at breaking the three-day deadlock by market ministers over new farm prices.

The new proposals bring the proposed price increases more in line with those demanded by farmers' organizations, but still fall far short of the overall 15 percent price increase demanded by the protesting farmers.

EEC agriculture commissioner Sicco L. Mansholt, who presented the new proposals to the ministers, said he did not hold the farmers responsible for yesterday's demonstration.

"They were misinformed by their leaders," he said.

The deadline for setting the new prices is April 1.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast
ANKARA	16	61	Very cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Cloudy
BEIRUT	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	9	48	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy
CAIRO	28	82	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	3	37	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain
FLORENCE	8	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	46	Overcast
GENEVA	7	45	Partly cloudy
HELSINKI	-4	25	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Overcast
LISBON	15	59	Sunny
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
MADRID	9	48	Sunny
MILAN	8	46	Overcast
MONTREAL	-6	21	Sunny
MOSCOW	-4	25	Snow
MUNICH	6	43	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Sunny
NICE	14	57	Partly cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Snow
PARIS	11	52	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	11	52	Partly cloudy
ROME	15	59	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Partly cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	32	90	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	10	50	Very cloudy
VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
WARSAW	3	37	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	2	36	Sunny
ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Urges Nixon to Act

Senate Unit Asks Retaliation On EEC Citrus Trade Policy

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The Senate Finance Committee today called on President Nixon to retaliate against the Common Market unless it rescinds trade policies which it said discriminate against U.S. exports of oranges, lemons and grapefruit. It expressed that sentiment in a resolution approved by voice vote and sent to the Senate for its consideration.

The resolution calls on Mr. Nixon to act within 30 days unless the Common Market reverses its policy giving an 80 percent reduction in tariffs on citrus fruit imported from Tunisia and Morocco and a 40 percent reduction on imports from Israel and Spain.

The retaliatory action provided under U.S. trade laws allows the President to raise duties on Common Market products imported by the United States of a value equivalent to the value of the market lost through the discrimination against U.S. citrus products.

A committee aide said the value of the U.S. citrus exports is about $30 million. He said the shipping season runs from March through June and so far this year the United States has lost about 10 percent of its foreign market because of the Common Market's preferential treatment to citrus fruits from those four nations.

In other developments:

● Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana introduced a bill to require railroads abandoning passenger trains to return lands given to them by the federal government.

The bill, co-sponsored by Sen. Lee Metcalf, also a Montana Democrat, would require the return of lands given as an incentive to provide carrier services.

The bill was introduced one day after the National Railroad Passenger Corp. announced a plan calling for the discontinuation of some passenger trains, including some in Montana.

The plan would leave Montana with only one rail passenger route "and two-thirds of the state and six of its largest cities would be without rail passenger service," Sen. Mansfield said.

● Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S. D., introduced a resolution calling for U. S. recognition of Communist China and its admission to the United Nations as "the sole representative of China."

In a move to revise U. S. foreign policies, Sen. McGovern said: "Aside from ending our incredible blunder in Vietnam, there is no more pressing foreign policy task facing this country than to achieve fundamental change in our attitude toward the People's Republic of China."

● Legislation designed to protect newsmen from being forced by the U.S. government to reveal the identity of news sources or to disclose confidential information was introduced in the Senate by Sen. James B. Pearson, R., Kan.

The Pearson bill would provide for lifting the privilege of silence "when there is substantial evidence that disclosure of information held confidential by the newsman is required to prevent a threat to human life, of espionage, or of foreign aggression."

In most other respects, however, it would protect newsmen from disclosing sources of information to a federal court, grand jury, agency or congressional committee.

Other Shows Outpace Nixon

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—The American Broadcasting Co. estimated yesterday that TV sets in five million homes were tuned in to President Nixon's first live interview with a single correspondent, as compared with 17 million watching a movie or Doris Day and Carol Burnett on the other two networks.

The viewer estimates for the period of the President's interview with ABC's Howard K. Smith Monday night were based on New York Nielsen ratings.

High Court Spurns Suits On Pollution

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—The Supreme Court said yesterday that it has neither the time nor the talent to handle pollution lawsuits before they have been tried in lower courts.

In an 8-to-1 decision, the court threw cold water on the recent tactic of state governments—to start right at the top with lawsuits against alleged polluters under the high court's rarely used power to try certain cases where a state is a party.

The court said the State of Ohio, which is suing three chemical companies for dumping mercury into Lake Erie, should sue in its own state court rather than bring to the highest appellate tribunal issues that are still "of first impression to the scientists."

Some passages of Justice John M. Harlan's 13-page majority opinion questioned the capacity of courts in general to handle the still-evolving pollution issue, but stressed that lower courts were at least as competent as the Supreme Court to decide disputed questions of fact.

In lone dissent, Justice William O. Douglas said the mercury case was "simple" compared to many previous cases involving the court's original jurisdiction, such as the bitterly contested 1963 decision involving Arizona and California water claims.

"The problem, though clothed in chemical secrecies, can be exposed by the expert," said Justice Douglas.

Justice Douglas did not dispute Justice Harlan's claim that the court has discretion to deny Ohio and other states permission to file their lawsuits, at least where other courts are open.

The decision appeared broad enough to indicate that other state-sponsored anti-pollution lawsuits, including one by several states against major automobile manufacturers, also may be thrown out and must be tried elsewhere.

Ohio was given a chance to argue its case for the right to present pollution evidence against Dow Chemical Co., Dow Chemical of Canada, and Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. and require the companies to defend themselves. Last November the court refused to let Massachusetts reach even the argument stage in rejecting its suit against the Pentagon to stop the Vietnam war.

Justice Harlan's opinion marked a rare occasion on which the court took pains to explain why it was exercising its claimed powers to deny a hearing to a party.

Tracheotomy Done On Louis Armstrong

NEW YORK, March 24 (Reuters).—A tracheotomy was performed on jazz musician Louis Armstrong today after he developed a pulmonary infection and had difficulty breathing.

Beth Israel Hospital said Mr. Armstrong, 71, was breathing "comfortably" following the operation. Mr. Armstrong was taken to the hospital last week with a cardiac condition which remained unchanged today, the hospital said.

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United Press International

FIRST IN THE HOUSE—The Rev. Walter Fauntroy and his wife following his election as the District of Columbia's first congressional delegate in 100 years.

D.C. Elects Democrat to House Role

By David R. Boldt

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—Democrat Walter E. Fauntroy, a Baptist minister who ran on a theme of "black and white together," won an impressive victory yesterday to become the District of Columbia's nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives.

Pulling in more than twice as many votes as his nearest competitor, Mr. Fauntroy was the winner in seven of this city's eight wards, losing only in the affluent, predominantly white Third Ward.

The final unofficial results, with 112,675 votes cast in the city's 128 precincts, showed:

Mr. Fauntroy, 65,905 votes, (68.5 percent); John A. Nevius, Republican, 28,349 votes (25 percent); Julius W. Hobson, Statehood party, 15,114 (13.4 percent); Franklin E. Kameny, Independent, 1,841 (1.6 percent); The Rev. Douglas E. Moore, Black United Front, 1,251 (1.1 percent); James E. Harris, Socialist Workers party, 415 (.4 of 1 percent).

Mr. Fauntroy, appearing with Mayor Walter E. Washington after the election, told more than 1,000 of his supporters, "I know that this is a people's victory..."

He said that as the city's first delegate to Congress in 100 years, he would be "calling on the people of the nation, through the voices of the people today, to help free" the District of Columbia.

As a delegate, Mr. Fauntroy will not have a vote on the floor, but will have all of the other privileges, powers and perquisites of a member of the House, including the right to vote in committee. He will serve on the House District Committee and one other committee.

Rep. William Clay, D., Mo., a member of the black caucus of Congressmen, said Mr. Fauntroy met with the group two weeks ago and is now considered a member.

U.S. Infant Deaths At Lowest Rate On Record in '70

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The U.S. infant death rate, long a cause of debate over health care for the poor, dropped to a record low in 1970, the Health, Education and Welfare Department said today.

The death rate for infants under one year of age, estimated from a national sampling of death certificates, was 19.8 deaths for each thousand live births in 1970, compared with 20.7 in 1969.

From 1915 to 1919 the rate was 95.7 deaths per thousand. In 1950 it was 29.2, and in 1960 it was 26.0.

The new figures also showed, however, that the "color gap" between infant death rates for whites and rates for other races widened slightly for the first time since 1960. The gap has been narrowing through the last decade.

The infant death rate for white children dropped from 18.8 per thousand in 1969 to 18.0 last year, while the death rate of nonwhite children increased from 32.3 to 32.5.

N.Y. Indicts 2 Women In Robbery of Strauss

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—Two women who on March 15 allegedly accosted and robbed Josef Strauss, former West German finance minister, were indicted today by a Manhattan grand jury on charges of second-degree robbery and third-degree grand larceny. Assistant District Attorney Stephen A. Russo said.

Police said that Mr. Strauss, now in West Germany, was returning to his hotel in the early morning when the women robbed him. Liza Gonzales, 27, and Linda Philips, 23, were arraigned before [Supreme Court Justice Myles] Lane and freed on $5,000 bail each.

Armed Services Committee Hears From the Other Side

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—The House Armed Services Committee, which usually and by preference hears only from generals wanting more bombs, let in some peace advocates yesterday.

Conducting hearings on the $27-billion bill authorizing the purchase of military hardware next year, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., the chairman, took the unusual step of opening a session to outside witnesses.

Joseph S. Clark, former Democratic senator from Pennsylvania, appearing for the Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy, told the committee the defense budget should be cut from $76 billion to $60 billion.

This could be done, he said, by such economies as deleting funds for the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile, cutting the army in half and reducing the number of civilian defense employees, whom he called "camp followers," by 40 percent.

"Shock" Expressed

Rep. Alexander Pirnie, R., N.Y., expressed "shock" at use of the term "camp followers" and noted that Mr. Clark said he was no expert.

"I'm glad to have you lecture me, sir," retorted Mr. Clark.

When Mr. Clark questioned whether this nation's chief threat comes from the Red Army "or the Pentagon and its industrial allies who are tearing this country apart for no sensible reason," Rep. C.W. Young, R., Fla., said he had no further questions "because I know the value I put on this testimony."

Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, urged the committee to cut out funds for the ABM, for the multi-nuclear-warhead and for a new B-1 bomber. The federation sponsors include several peace advocates such as Hans J. Morgenthau.

Mr. Stone said his organization favors a strong deterrent force, but called the ABM ineffective and said the nation should rely on the B-52 bomber as long as possible.

At Tate Trial Penalty Session

Manson Warns of 'Bloodshed' If He Gets Death Sentence

By John Kendall

LOS ANGELES, March 24.—Charles Manson threatened "murder and bloodshed" yesterday if he is sentenced to death for the seven Tate-LaBianca murders.

The 36-year-old convicted killer made the threat to Los Angeles County Prosecutors Vincent T. Bugliosi and Stephan Kay before the beginning of yesterday's morning session. The jury was not present.

Manson and three girl followers from his "family," Susan Atkins, Leslie Van Houten and Patricia Krenwinkel, were convicted of first degree murder in late January. The jury must now decide whether they receive death in the gas chamber or life imprisonment.

"If I get the death penalty," Manson was quoted as saying, "there's going to be nothing but murder and bloodshed afterwards because I'm not going to take it."

Manson issued the threat through the grill of a holding cell where he has listened to proceedings by loudspeaker since disrupting the trial.

Manson did not say how the threat could be carried out or against whom, if anyone; it was specifically made.

A short time later defense attorney Maxwell Keith began a final argument on behalf of Miss Van Houten.

Mr. Keith did not mention Manson by name but he hinted at a fearful, frightening, evil force that had produced the murders.

"I think you know, ladies and gentlemen," the attorney told jurors. "You have insight. I think you know."

After his argument, Mr. Keith was asked whether he was talking about Manson. He replied, "Hell yes."

In his summation, Mr. Keith said that when Miss Van Houten came under Manson's influence at age 19, she didn't have a chance because of her chronic use of LSD, started at age 14 or 15.

"By the time Les arrived at the Spahn Ranch, her mind, I suggest to you, was a vacuum—a vacuum for the intrusion of the devil," Mr. Keith said.

Meanwhile, five members of Manson's hippie "family" in a surprise move pleaded "no contest" to conspiring to prevent one of Manson's former followers from testifying at the trial.

The legal effect of such a plea is the same as a plea of guilty.

Catherine (Gypsy) Share, Lynnette (Squeaky) Fromme, Ruth Ann (Ouish) Morehouse, Steve (Clem) Grogan and Dennis Rice withdrew their previous pleas of innocent after the selection of a jury to try them was under way.

All were accused of plotting to dissuade Barbara Hoyt, 19, from appearing as a prosecution witness against Manson and his three girl followers.

Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Stephen R. Strothers, who on Monday rejected a motion for dismissal on a defense claim that the defendants were being denied a speedy trial, set April 13 for sentencing.

He said the charge of conspiracy to willfully and unlawfully prevent a person from testifying is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail.

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Search Yields Nothing

INDEPENDENCE, Calif., March 24 (AP).—A search of a rock-strewn desert ranch that once was the home of Manson's "family" has failed to turn up any trace of Tate trial attorney Ronald Hughes, who has been missing four months.

A four-hour search for the former lawyer for Miss Van Houten, carried out at the Barker Ranch, 75 miles east of here, yielded nothing.

An anonymous telephone tip to police said Mr. Hughes was buried on the ranch. No further search is planned, officials said.

New Charges Fly on Soviet, U.S. Agitators

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have accused each other of failing to provide adequate protection for each other's diplomats.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman here said today that a protest note delivered to the State Department yesterday charged that not one person guilty of "harmful and terroristic acts" against Russian personnel in this country had been punished.

The State Department replied that the United States was taking "vigorous action to provide adequte protection" for Soviet diplomats. It counter-charged that Soviet authorities had not arrested persons in Moscow who had been endangering Americans there.

It was learned that a bitter exchange took place yesterday between a Soviet Embassy counselor, Igor D. Bubnov, and Adolph Dubs, head of the State Department's Soviet section. The department and the embassy made public today the substance of their complaints.

Jewish Unit Cited

A State Department spokesman said that the Soviet protest was directed against activities organized by the Jewish Defense League in Washington this month.

The Soviet spokesman, summarizing the contents of the protest note delivered by Mr. Bubnov, listed the following acts: distribution of insulting notes to Soviet diplomats' apartments, shouted obscenities, and one alleged attempt to break into the apartment of one of the senior embassy officials.

Mr. Bubnov, sixth-ranking member of the Soviet Embassy, demanded that the State Department take "effective measures to assure the security of workers of the embassy and to create normal conditions for their work and life as required by international norms."

Brandt Again Pledges No Tax Increase in '71

BONN, March 24 (Reuters).—Cancellor Willy Brandt today repeated his government's pledge not to raise taxes this year and to repay the 10 percent tax surcharge, which runs out at the end of June, before the end of autumn, 1973.

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Creating 'Action' Agency

Nixon Asks Merger of Peace Corps, Vista

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—President Nixon proposed today a new volunteer program called Action, merging the Peace Corps, Vista, and a number of lesser-known federal programs such as the Teacher Corps and foster grandparents.

In a special message to Congress, the President said the new agency would tap the potential of Americans who would like to volunteer their service.

"America must enlist the ideals, the energy, the experience and the skills of its people on a larger scale than it has ever done in the past," Mr. Nixon said. "We must insure that these efforts be used to maximum advantage."

The Peace Corps, born early in the administration of President John F. Kennedy, is the largest of the volunteer agencies, with 1,188 administrative personnel. It has almost 9,000 volunteers abroad.

Vista, part of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's war on poverty, is the domestic counterpart of the Peace Corps, with over 4,700 volunteers working in poverty areas.

The Teacher Corps is intended to attract young teachers to improve education of the poor. The foster grandparents program gives opportunity for older persons to care for children.

Mr. Nixon said Action would challenge those "who find infinite fault with life in this nation, [but] who conveniently forget that they share responsibility for the quality of life we lead."

"There is little room for the luxury of making complaints without making commitments," he said.

More Applicants Reported

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The Peace Corps has reported a sharp increase in the number of applications for service abroad since the beginning of the program year in September.

Since September, the Peace Corps has received 13,497 applications for service abroad, compared with 9,649 during the same period a year ago.

Peace Corps Director Joseph Blatchford said, "All indications are that this increase will continue to snowball." Applications for the first three weeks in March totaled 2,795, compared with 1,660 for the same period in 1970, the Peace Corps said, an increase of 68 percent.

S. Francisco Mayor Indicted On Bribe Conspiracy Charge

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 24 (WP).—A federal grand jury indicted San Francisco Mayor Joseph L. Alioto yesterday for conspiring to bribe Washington State officials with legal fees awarded him as a private attorney, before he became mayor.

The government charged that Mr. Alioto illegally split $2.3 million with John J. O'Connell, former attorney general of Washington State, and with one of Mr. O'Connell's aides at the expense of various municipalities, port districts and public utility districts.

According to the indictment, Mr. O'Connell persuaded these bodies to file price-fixing suits against electrical equipment manufacturers. Then, the government said, he hired Mr. Alioto as the trial lawyer under secret arrangements providing for $751,810 in kickbacks for Mr. O'Connell and his aide, George K. Faler.

In effect, the indictment said, the former state attorney general solicited the bribe payments and Mr. Alioto agreed to hand them over in return for the lion's share of the legal fees of the 1965-67 legal suits.

Fee Ceiling Listed

[The public bodies eventually were awarded $16 million, the Associated Press said.

[An attorney's fee ceiling of $1 million was placed on the case in a 1962 contract for the legal suits. The indictment said that in return for removal of the fee ceiling, Mr. Alioto agreed to pay Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Faler 50 percent of all the fees he received in excess of $1 million. The fee ceiling was removed by Mr. O'Connell. Mr. Alioto has admitted paying Mr. O'Connell $530,000 and Mr. Faler $272,000.]

Mr. Alioto hac repeatedly protested that he has been the victim of a government campaign to smear him. He is currently pressing a $12.5 million libel suit against Look magazine, which accused him in a September, 1969, article of "a web of alliences with at least six leaders of the Cosa Nostra."

The Look charges were followed in December of 1969 by the first disclosure of the mayor's fee-splitting in the price-fixing suits. Mr. Alioto was reportedly still nursing hopes of running for governor of California at the time, but news of the fee-splitting was said to have been the final blow.

The indictment was returned by federal grand jurors in Seattle who have been investigating disposition of the legal fees for more than a month. Mr. Alioto testified before the panel several weeks ago, defending the fee-splitting as perfectly legal. "If this was a bribe," he maintained then, "it would have to be the most peculiar bribe in the history of the world."

Mr. Alioto, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Faler were each charged with one count of conspiracy, six counts of using interstate facilities for bribery, and two counts of mail fraud.

Another former state official, former Pierce County Prosecutor John B. McCutcheon, was also charged with conspiracy. The grand jury accused him of taking a $39,000 payoff to look the other way.

Calley Judge Lauds Jury After Defense Charge

FORT BENNING, Ga., March 24 (UPI).—Jurors in the My Lai court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley jr. heard more re-reading of testimony today and were complimented by the judge for their painstaking deliberation.

"The jurors in this case are doing more than can be expected of them," Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the judge, told defense counsel George W. Latimer.

His remarks seemed to be a reply to a charge by Mr. Latimer yesterday that the jury had been "wining and dining," watching television and taking too little time in deliberation.

At the jury's request, it was read testimony today of a prosecution witness who said he saw Lt. Calley, 27, firing into a ditch where the government charges the former platoon leader murdered at least 70 of the 102 My Lai villagers he is accused of slaying.

U.K. Would Ease Investment Curbs For EEC Entry

BRUSSELS, March 24 (Reuters).—Britain today gave the European Economic Community a plan under which the United Kingdom would lift restrictions on direct investments in and from the Common Market within two years of membership. Direct investments include capital outlay to set up factories abroad.

British Treasury expert Raymond Bell also said that Britain intended to make a substantial interim relaxation on inward and outward investments with the community at the date of entry, expected to be Jan. 1, 1973.

Mr. Bell was telling deputies of the Six how Britain proposed to "dovetail" with the EEC's own freedom of capital movements by a series of "staged modifications" after entry. There was no immediate reaction from the EEC representatives.

On portfolio investments—in shares of overseas companies—Mr. Bell said British regulations would be brought into line with those of the Six nearer the end of a five-year transition period. Briton now must pay a premium to buy securities in a foreign currency.

From the start of membership, any British resident wanting to take up employment in the community would be able to transfer his assets with him, Mr. Bell said. But Britons who wanted to emigrate to the community to retire, or for any other reasons other than employment, would have to wait until the middle of the transition period before obtaining the same rights.

Big-4 Berlin Talks Postponed One Day

BERLIN, March 24 (Reuters).—The ambassadors of Britain, France, the United States and Russia have postponed their next round of Berlin negotiations from tomorrow until Friday, an allied spokesman said today.

The Soviet Union asked for the postponement. No official reason was given, but it was believed that the chief Russian negotiator, Pyotr Abrasimov, has not yet returned from Moscow.

Judge Named to Hear Angela Davis Case

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24 (AP). — State Superior Court Judge Alan A. Lindsay has been named to hear the Angela Davis case, replacing Judge John M. McMurray, who disqualified himself on a motion of prejudice.

Judge Lindsay, 54, will preside at San Rafael, where Miss Davis, 27, a black militant, and Ruchell Magee are charged with murder, kidnapping and conspiracy. The charges arise from a courthouse shooting last Aug. 7 in which four persons died.

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Page 4—Thursday, March 25, 1971 *

Retreat From Laos...

The precipitate withdrawal of South Vietnamese troops from Laos well before the anticipated arrival of the monsoon may not represent the humiliating rout that is suggested by fragmentary reports from the combat zone. But it is painfully clear, despite persisting efforts in Washington and Saigon to put the best possible face on a bad situation, that the Laotian operation has fallen far short of the expectations of American and South Vietnamese military planners.

Shortly after the "incursion" began, President Nixon suggested that decisive battles might be in the offing, with the prediction that the North Vietnamese "have to fight here or give up the struggle to conquer South Vietnam." The North Vietnamese fought, with strength and determination that obviously were not anticipated. Although Communist losses undoubtedly have been heavy, there is no reason to believe they have been persuaded to give up the struggle. As the President indicated Monday night, they have managed to keep at least part of the Ho Chi Minh trails to the south open throughout the South Vietnamese blocking attempt, and they now have regained control of virtually all of the threatened area with four to six weeks of the dry season remaining. No wonder Hanoi is gloating.

The Laotian operation was supposed to demonstrate that South Vietnamese troops could "hack it" on their own. Despite Gen. Abrams's assurances to the President, this is by no means evident. Even the limited achievements that were reported during the last six weeks depended heavily on the extraordinary skill and courageous efforts of American airmen who furnished essential logistical and fire support. Some of South Vietnam's best fighting units have undoubtedly fought with bravery but have been severely mauled.

The President insists that the Laotian gamble has bought more time for his program of Vietnamization. His explicit promise that he will continue to withdraw American troops from Indochina at least at the present rate is reassuring But, unfortunately, time is not on our side but on that of the Communists. As Americans withdraw, the still uncertain Saigon forces will be left increasingly on their own to face a foe that remains in firm control of vital supply routes. Even if one concedes the President's contention that the Laotian retreat is not a defeat in traditional terms, the inconclusive results of this ill-conceived operation have ominous implications for Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization program.

...Increases the Credibility Gap

President Nixon's ill-disguised criticism of press and television for their reporting of the Laotian campaign is likely to benefit him as much as ancient Persian generals were benefited by killing messengers who brought bad news.

There has not been a great victory in Laos. Mr. Nixon acknowledged that himself in his television interview Monday night. His assertion that 18 South Vietnamese battalions that performed well were not covered but only the four that were mauled by the enemy—"because those make news"—is not likely to convince the country that the bad news from Laos is a result of media distortion.

The facts are well known, but they bear repeating at this point. If there was any lack of press coverage of 18 South Vietnamese battalions, the fault is that of President Nixon himself. At any point, he could have reversed the decision that barred American correspondents from American helicopter transport to the Laotian front for all but a few brief moments of the campaign.

From its very beginning, the Laotian invasion involved a news blackout virtually unprecedented for major operations in the Southeast Asian war. Even if, as we readily concede, military security may have justified a period of news suppression, it was continued long after any justification existed. The Pentagon has made little information available. Questions have been referred to Saigon. There, the briefing has indeed been brief. Most of it has been done by the South Vietnamese military and their accounts have been lacking in both candor and completeness.

Newsmen in Vietnam have had to obtain much of their information by interviewing American helicopter pilots returning from the front. If the activity the pilots witnessed emphasized combat situations in which the South Vietnamese were bloodied, that undoubtedly was because that was where the action was.

Mr. Nixon did not indicate what there was in the performance of the other 18 South Vietnamese battalions that should have been reported. Were these units that, for the most part, were or were not engaged in major combat action with the North Vietnamese? In either case, the facts should be welcome.

But the credibility gap will remain hard to close. Mr. Nixon has implied that the more resistance the South Vietnamese encountered, the longer they would stay in Laos—the end point being "the latter part of April or the early part of May," when the rains come. But now Mr. Nixon asserts that the South Vietnamese encountered twice their numbers in enemy forces, yet he denies that their withdrawal a month early signifies defeat. He cannot have it both ways.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

An African Dialogue

Ghana, with Kenya, has always been regarded as the most likely of Commonwealth African states to follow the lead given by the Ivory Coast and some other Francophone states in calling for a dialogue between Black African countries and South Africa. As long ago as last November Dr. Busia said that it was time for African countries to reassess their approaches to South Africa.

Gabon and the Malagasay Republic have declared in favor of having normal relations with the South African government, in addition to the Ivory Coast. Nigeria remains the most important Black African state which disapproves firmly of the whole idea, and it has support from Tanzania and Zambia.

The move toward dialogue, slight though it is, has potential importance. The black countries to the north should be South Africa's natural markets for exports and investment. This does not mean that normalization of the relations could not over a period bring other valuable results of a political and social nature.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Argentine Upheaval

There is no reason to think that the political parties are in any agreement on how to run a stable government. They were sent into the wilderness because they failed to deal with inflation or to stimulate the growth of the economy. The generals, however, have not stopped inflation, although they have stimulated some industrialization. Their price control has proved an unavailing defense of the poor. The country's major industry and foreign-exchange earner, beef production, is in serious trouble. Meat prices have soared, but beef is not only an export commodity, it is also a staple food of the country. Wasteful public expenditure has intensified the discontent, and the advantages of devaluation have been eroded by labor pressure. Gen. Lanusse faces problems that he may well decide to pass to other shoulders before long.

—From The Times (London).

* * *

The present crisis in Argentina, which has brought the government down, would certainly have rejoiced the heart of Che Guevara, as it has demonstrated that the revolution he dreamed of leading in his native country is now on the agenda. The great problem now is that the armed forces cannot make up their minds on what should be done with the country they have ruled since the military coup in June, 1966.

The revolutionary groups have been able to mobilize working-class support in Argentina in a way that groups have found harder in other parts of Latin America because of the experience of the working class under the rule of Juan Domingo Peron. Whatever one may think of his methods or of what happened to the Argentine economy under his management, it is an indisputable fact that the organized workers received a larger share of the national product than they have ever done since.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

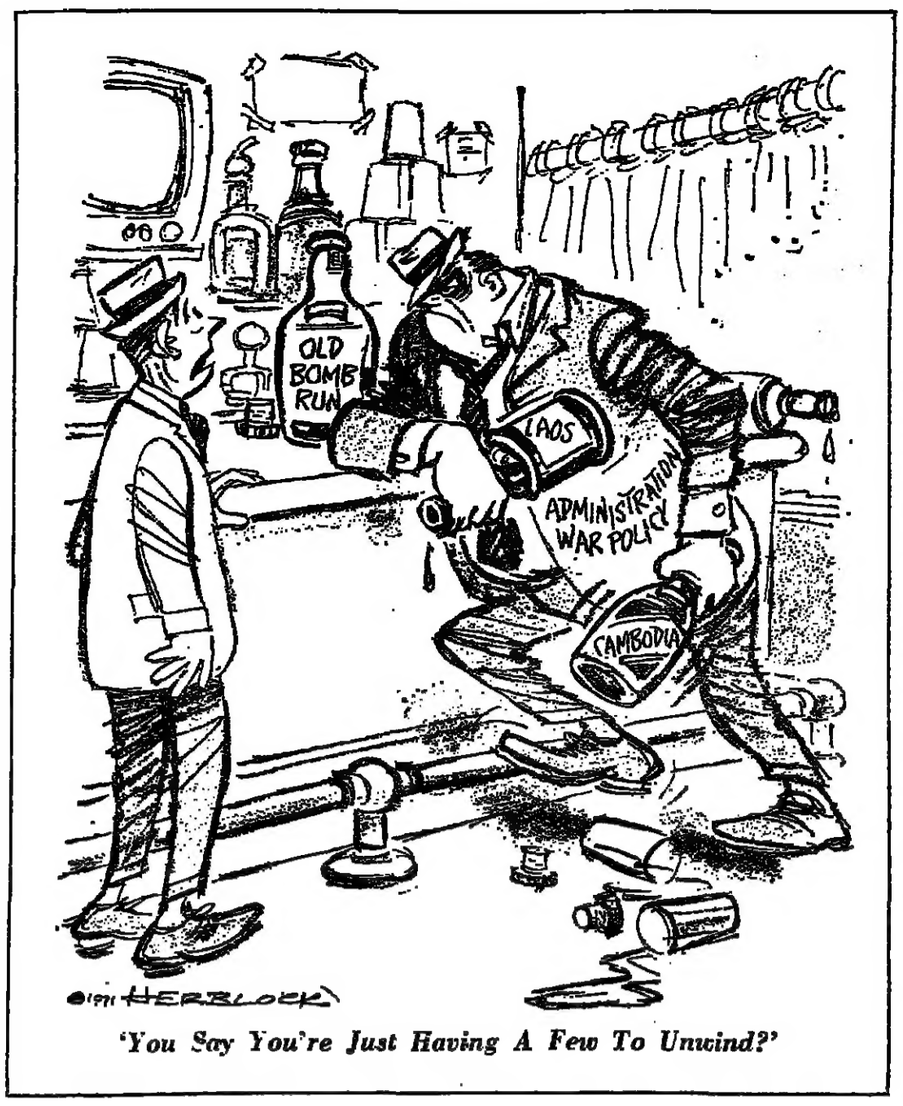
March 25, 1896

LONDON—The obituary columns of last night's papers contained the announcement of the death at Brighton of Judge Thomas Hughes, Q. C., of Chester, author of the world-famed "Tom Brown's School Days." Yesterday morning he died suddenly from the failure of the heart's action. Also, Lady Burton, widow of the late Sir Richard Burton, the famous explorer and Arabic scholar, died at her house in Baker Street on Sunday afternoon.

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1921

PARIS—French foreign commerce for the first two months of 1921 shows that exports exceeded imports by 185,663,000 francs, according to figures published yesterday. This is the first time in several years that exports have exceeded imports. Diminution of imports has been marked in every category of goods, the fact being explained by the handicap of French importers because of the unfavorable rate of exchange.



'You Say You're Just Having A Few To Unwind?'

The President and the Mayors

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Scene One. The library of the White House. The President and Howard K. Smith of ABC talking before the TV cameras, sitting under a portrait of General Washington.

Mr. Smith: "How are you feeling these days?"

The President: "Well, I don't feel it is the winter of my discontent. I suppose I keep it somewhat in perspective . . . There are grave problems confronting America, at home and abroad, but I am rather confident about the solution to those problems . . ."

Scene Two (the next afternoon). The dining room of Katharine Graham's house in Georgetown. More talk of "perspective" by the mayors of America's largest cities with a group of reporters.

Mayor John Lindsay of New York: "The cities of America are in a battle for survival. We have come here to urge support for a minimum of $10 billion in general revenue-sharing, funding of present programs, aid to avoid trouble in the cities this summer, and a Marshall Plan for the cities.

"In New York we have a deficit this year of $300,000,000 and face a deficit next year of $400,000,000. Frankly, even with help in Washington, I'm not sure we can pull out of the urban crisis in time."

'The Sky's Falling'

Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco: "I'll be frank with you. The sky's falling in on us in the cities; it really is. We've had six cops killed in San Francisco since I took office. We need jobs and money for the poor and haven't money for either. Our people are trying to put a Maginot Line around the suburbs and zone them. We can't go on like this. Even the capitalistic system's not going to survive the way we're going."

Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark: "Wherever the cities are going, Newark's going to get there first. We have the worst infant mortality, maternity mortality and crime rate in the country. In a city of 400,000—60 percent black, 10 percent Spanish-speaking and 30 percent white—we have 11 percent unemployed. If we had a bubonic plague in Newark everybody would try to help, but we really have a worse plague and nobody notices."

Mayor Wesley Uhlman of Seattle: "I had five sit-ins in my office last week. I'm so busy putting out fires I don't have time to think about anything else. The old, the poor and the blacks can't leave the city because of poverty. We have 12.7 percent unemployed, and a class of the 'new unemployed'—professional men with a couple of degrees and nobody wants them. My brother's one of them. We used to clean the streets three times a week and clean the waters with old Pelican Pete, but now we can't afford it. We are suffering from a real sickness, a kind of schizophrenia. The people say they love the cities but wouldn't want to live there."

'Frustrated, Angry'

Mayor Moon Landrieu of New Orleans: "We've taxed everything that moves and everything that stands still, and if anything moves again, we tax that too. So we're inclined to get frustrated and angry. It's not that we don't have enough money to rebuild; we don't have enough to give things even a new coat of paint. The cities are going down the pipe, and if we're going to save them, we'd better do it now; three years from now will be too late."

Mayor Carl Stokes of Cleveland: "In Cleveland, we're operating on $25 million less than in 1970. We've had to lay off 1,500 people, and cut the mayor's office by 40 percent. Our community relations activities have been wiped out, and we're now spending 60 percent of our budget on the police and fire departments."

Mayor Peter Flaherty of Pittsburgh: "You can't understand how lonely a mayor feels with his problems. The people in the suburbs use our facilities but won't help pay for them. The Pittsburgh Zoo costs us $1,000,000 a year. Three out of four people who go there come from outside the city, but when I ask the county commissioners for help, they look out the window."

Mayor Roman Gribbs of Detroit: "Our unemployment is now 14 percent. Our deficit is $83,000,000, and we have to find $3,000,000 this year just to stay where we are; that's not counting the public-service wage hikes that are coming. Last year we got $3,000,000 in revenue from the state, but Michigan's now $100,000,000 in the red. Revenue-sharing with the federal government is our only hope this year."

Scene One again. The President: "The trouble with government today in this country is this: that to the average person, he looks at government, all government, and he is fed up with it, and the reason he is fed up with it is that it costs too much, it doesn't work, and he can't do anything about it . . . We are either going to have to reform the machinery of government in the United States or it is going to break down completely."

Here endeth the lesson. But what is the lesson? All are for revenue-sharing but there is not enough revenue to share. Even if the President's revenue-sharing bill were passed, New York's share would add only 2 percent to Mayor Lindsay's budget, which is not enough to sweep the streets.

The mayors didn't mention the coming military budget: $75 billion requested. But the President said the war in Laos was going well. You have to put it in "perspective," he said.

Through a Glass Darkly

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—In television appearances, interviews, press conferences and speeches, President Nixon is now working overtime on the public. But reversing the drop in esteem that set in with the Laos operations is going to be very hard.

For Laos marks a sea change in public opinion on the war. It is no longer true that every Presidential move automatically entails a rise in public approval.

It used to be. On that the evidence of the past is remarkably clear. A study of Gallup polls shows that every presidential action—whether speech or visit or change in strategy; whether stepping up the war or winding it down—would result in at least a short-term rallying of public opinion to presidential leadership.

The Tonkin Gulf incident of August, 1964, is a good beginning point. President Johnson was leading the Republican challenger, Barry Goldwater, by 64 to 36 in the Gallup poll before that event. Following the American bombardment of North Vietnamese PT-boat bases, Mr. Johnson's margin spurted to 68 percent against 32 percent. At the time, Dr. Gallup wrote: "Few such sharp shifts have been registered in recent months."

Spurt in 1966

The escalation of the bombing that took place with an attack on petroleum supplies early in July, 1966, brought a similar spurt. Before that action President Johnson had 50 percent approval as against 33 disapproval in the Gallup poll. Immediately afterwards it was 56 percent approval as against 30 percent disapproval.

Precisely the same pattern showed up after President Johnson's speech of March 31, 1968—the speech in which the President took himself out of the 1968 race and ordered a cutback in the bombing of the North. Two weeks before the speech his rating was 36 percent approval against 52 percent disapproval. A week after the speech, it was 49 percent approval as against 40 percent disapproval.

President Nixon had much the same experience as President Johnson. Before the Nov. 30, 1969, reply to the peace demonstration, the President enjoyed 56 percent approval as against 29 percent disapproval. Two weeks after the speech the rating was 68 percent approval, 19 percent disapproval.

The pattern held for the Cambodian invasion of 1970. On the eve of those operations, the President's rating stood at 56 percent approval and 31 percent disapproval. Immediately afterwards, it jumped to 57 percent approval, 31 percent disapproval. By July, when the American troops were withdrawn, it reached 61 percent approval, 28 percent disapproval.

A Change With Laos

But with Laos the pattern has been broken. The last poll before the operation began on Feb. 8 gave the President 56 percent approval as against 33 percent disapproval. A poll conducted between Feb. 19-21 showed the President's rating had dropped to a new low—51 percent approval, 36 percent disapproval.

Moreover, a number of other indicators about the Laotian operation were also negative. Seven out of ten Americans—a higher figure than ever reached under President Johnson—thought the government was not telling the truth about the war.

The break in the pattern is not hard to explain. In the past, presidential actions were generally related to some worthwhile goal—victory, or a negotiated settlement or prevention of enemy gains. The President was making the effort and so the country rallied around.

But in the past few months, Mr. Nixon has strongly implied that the United States is getting out of Vietnam. Other officials, notably Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, have nailed down that pledge in unambiguous language. With the goal of getting out proclaimed, there is no credible logic for expanding military activities. There is no ethic that justifies greater exertion in the war. The President can no longer take the country in tow on Vietnam simply by saying "Forward march!"

Maybe Mr. Nixon can change all this. Opinion can be volatile, and he is very skillful at making addresses to the country. Vice-President Agnew is out baiting the TV commentators and the students, and if they over-react, they may build new sympathy for the administration.

But I doubt it. My impression is that the President has been hoist with his own petard. The country no longer believes that the South Vietnamese will win or that the other side will stop fighting. It has come to believe only in Mr. Nixon's talk of getting out. As a result, Mr. Nixon is in a cruel position. He is not likely to gain much credit just for keeping his word, but he will suffer badly if he does not get out—and soon.

A Greek Activist Speaks

From the Underground

By Eleftheros Anthropos

ATHENS.—I spent this New Year's Eve planting bombs at three American targets in Athens.

I would have called anyone a lunatic who would have predicted this back in 1967 before the colonels, backed by Americans, took over our country. As our group waited, we received word that the bomb at the American military canteen at Omonia Square went off, as did the one at the Congo Palace Hotel occupied by American military personnel. Our contact who passed near the third target at the set time reported back that there had been no explosion.

We had to make a difficult decision. This was the first time that one of our bombs had not gone off and we could not risk the police finding the mechanism intact. Someone had to go back. The youngest volunteered.

We waited in the small hours of the morning, fearful that he might blow himself up, as two others of another organization did outside the U.S. Embassy in September, or that he might be caught and tortured, as hundreds have been, until he revealed everything. At dawn we heard his footsteps on the stairs. As he entered, he took from under his coat the detonator and the plastic explosive.

The day I was first approached by a member of EMA (Greek militant resistance) and asked to hide explosives was the day I had to face myself and could no longer seek refuge at the level of words. Before that day I had resisted my conscience with the arguments of cold reason:

'How Can I . . .?'

"How can I fight a well-organized modern army, how can I fight the junta, which has behind it the whole power of the United States, how can I hide anything from the omnipotence of the CIA? It is absolutely illogical that a few men improvising primitive arms should dare to try to lift this dead weight of steel and concrete which has fallen on our country. Of course it is unacceptable to live under this dictatorship, to live without the basic freedoms, the basic respect for human beings. But I am impotent and one must face reality."

I tried another more clever argument: "Why not concentrate on my career, become first a success without altogether denying my principles, and then reveal my ideas in the proper time and place? If all young people did the same, then a time would come when the junta would fall under the pressure of the new generation."

The result of this "reasonable thinking" was that I soon despised reason and despised myself. The truth was that I did not want to risk my personal well-being and security. When I decided to hide the bombs, I felt a sense of enormous relief, of liberation, for the decision to join the struggle was the natural consequence of my beliefs, of my whole life.

The Greek Past

I might have remained passive if we did not have our Greek past—so many killed, so much pain, so many times having to build up from nothing. Perhaps I would have reacted differently if we had not so often been disillusioned by the powerful of the world trampling on our ideals. I felt a terrible personal responsibility toward the people who believed in ideals and suffered for them, both to those in the past and to those who today fill Greek prisons. I had the feeling I had betrayed them.

How did such a change occur in me, a person who had no inclination toward violence, and in others? That is really for the powerful of the world to answer, the Nixons and the Brezhnevs, the generals and the diplomats, who play a separate game from the people of the world. They have alienated themselves from the real basis of human life, which is the happiness of people.

I have studied American history and admired its great men from Lincoln to Roosevelt. I cried at Kennedy's death. We are sorry for what will fall on the American people. It is not their leaders who do the fighting in Vietnam nor who will suffer for what their leaders have gotten them into in Greece.

Though our strength is small, we will go on, contributing to the larger fight in the world where the will of the people opposes the leaders. Power can command, power can rule, but the soul of a people has a different kind of power which cannot be suppressed forever. The power machine of the Pentagon cannot understand this, as it is not in its technological dictionaries.

Our history shows that freedom is born in pain. A price must be set on tyranny and the tyrants must pay the price.

Eleftheros Anthropos is the nom de plume of a young member of the Greek underground. This article was written for The New York Times.

Letters

Rogers and Israel

Secretary of State Rogers's admonition to Israel that its desire to maintain secure frontiers can lead to World War III rings hollow in the light of his government's:

● Promotion of war throughout Indochina.

● Back-handed strengthening of the Communist bid for both Cambodia and Laos by destruction of a neutralist status quo and the substitution of war for peace, hardly endearing his side to those countries' common people.

● Forcing of a reconciliation between North Vietnam and the Red Chinese Big Brother by repeated threats to invade the North.

In light of these achievements, the secretary's fears seem geographically misplaced. He should look further East—or to his own backyard.

Mr. Rogers—who tells us he's winning in Laos, even as reports of retreat grow more insistent—harks back to 1967, the year international "guarantees" to Israel for free navigation in the Tiran Straits, as well as the buffer of UN peace forces, disappeared overnight as sacrifices to political expediency. Only last year, he went on record with another guarantee that if Israel accepted the cease-fire, the United States would force Egypt to respect its formal promise not to build up armaments on the Suez during the peaceful interim. Perhaps there are still those who recall how that guarantee was met.

Given the brilliant record, Mr. Rogers's promise of safety for Israel in exchange for territorial withdrawals sounds every bit as sterling as the financial commitment once made by Groucho Marx in a film. As loan collateral, Groucho wrote his "personal signature" on an IOU. "If I fail to repay," he promised his creditor, "you can keep the IOU." What better guarantee could Israel possibly have than Mr. Rogers's personal IOU? And of the United States and China go to war in Vietnam, we'll know it was all the fault of Jerusalem.

THOMAS R. BRANSTEN.
Grand-Saconnex, Switzerland.

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Neo-Fascist Party Declares Tito 'Unwelcome' in Italy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 24 (NYT).—The neo-Fascist party today declared President Tito of Yugoslavia, scheduled to arrive tomorrow for a state visit, to be "unwelcome" in Italy.

Police forces have been alerted for a vast security operation to forestall possible rightist demonstrations against Marshal Tito, the first Yugoslav head of state to visit Rome.

The police maintained surveillance especially on long-resettled refugees from Dalmatia and other former Italian areas that are now parts of Yugoslavia. Some refugee groups are militantly rightist.

The Italian Social Movement, the parliamentary neo-Fascist party, predicted in its organ, Il Secolo d'Italia, and wall posters today that President Tito would attempt to draw Italy into the neutralist camp. It also warned the government against yielding on the status of Trieste's hinterland.

The neo-Fascist party claimed that it had prevented President Tito from visiting Rome in December, as was originally planned, by forcing Foreign Minister Aldo Moro to give assurances about Trieste.

Marshal Tito canceled a trip to Rome scheduled for Dec. 10 less than 24 hours before he was due here after Mr. Moro, in a written reply to questions by members of parliament—including neo-Fascists—had stated that Italy would not give up "legitimate national interests" in its dealings with Yugoslavia.

The dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia over Trieste was settled following U.S. mediation in 1954. The city of Trieste remained Italian while territory adjacent to it was handed over to Yugoslavia. However, Italy has never formally acknowledged Belgrade's sovereignty over Trieste's hinterland.

Improved Ties

The Trieste controversy has long been dormant, and relations between Rome and Belgrade improved markedly during the last few years. President Giuseppe Saragat visited Yugoslavia in 1969.

President Tito and Italian leaders have reportedly agreed to bypass the Trieste issue in their talks in Rome during the next two days. Marshal Tito is scheduled to visit industrial plants in Turin on Saturday, go hunting with Mr. Saragat on Sunday and call on Pope Paul VI in the Vatican on Monday.

The Middle East situation is expected to be a topic in President Tito's talks with the Italian government and the Pope. In an interview broadcast by Italian television last night, the Yugoslav president criticized Israel for what he termed its "obstinacy and intransigence."

Walkout Shuts Restaurants, Bars in Italy

ROME, March 24 (AP).—A highly effective nationwide strike shut most bars and restaurants today, depriving Italians of their morning cups of espresso coffee and sending tourists and office workers out to search for meals.

Ten thousand Sicilian peasants and students blocked traffic in Palermo in a demand that the regional government allow share croppers to rent the land they work on.

Fearing loss of their jobs at a Rome pasta factory and a Taranto steel mill, hundreds demonstrated in those cities.

Policemen with shields set themselves up as a barrier between Premier Emilio Colombo's office building and several hundred whistling, chanting bar and restaurant owners and their employees.

The owners and unions called the one-day strike to protest a proposed reform that would hit their establishments with an added-value tax of 12 percent.

Effect on Tourism

They warned that the levy would have to be passed on to consumers and might hurt Italy's tourist trade. Although they have risen in recent years, prices in Italian restaurants and bars are relatively low. Mr. Colombo's office said the government would think about the owners' protests.

The walkout also closed lunch counters and bakeries and in some cases milk stores and tobacco shops. Housewives walked blocks for milk.

Tourists whose hotels did not serve meals walked the streets, some literally guided by their noses to spice-filled grocery shops.

A half-day strike by taxi drivers, also protesting higher taxes, meant that the tourists had to move around on foot or in crowded buses.

Museums remained closed for the 17th straight day. Attendants are striking for more pay.

Attorney General Of Uruguay Set Free by Leftists

MONTEVIDEO, March 24 (AP).—Uruguay's attorney general, Guido Berro Oribe, was freed last night by Tupamaro guerrillas who kidnapped him March 10, police announced.

The Tupamaros still hold British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson, whom they seized Jan. 8. Mr. Berro Oribe, 56, said he saw the ambassador during his captivity.

"We were in the same place," Mr. Berro Oribe said. "I found him in good health and apparently in good spirits." He said that he and Mr. Jackson, 58, had been held "in a basement which was too hot, fans were needed to keep the air circulating."

The attorney general was the eighth person kidnapped by the leftist Tupamaros in the past three years. They accused him of arranging court-martials for captured Tupamaros.

Swiss Avalanche Yields 2 Bodies

BOURG-SAINT-PIERRE, Switzerland, March 24 (Reuters).—Rescuers searching for five men missing in the mountains since Sunday radioed today that they had found two bodies buried in an avalanche at an altitude of over 8,200 feet.

About 100 rescuers with trained dogs were flown by helicopter early this morning to the area where a local guide and four Swiss students were last reported.

The five were on a climbing expedition in the Mont Velan region near this village not far from the Italian border.

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President Tito

Sierra Leone Chief Claims Full Control

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, March 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Siaka Stevens appeared to be back in control of Sierra Leone today after surviving a double assassination attempt and an abortive coup.

He emerged, after hours of confusion and mystery as to his whereabouts, to broadcast over Radio Sierra Leone. He said he was well and healthy and the situation was now back to normal.

Mr. Stevens said there had been two attempts to assassinate him. The first was at his residence about 1:30 a.m. yesterday, when two soldiers trying to kill him were shot dead by his guards. Then, at 12:30, a group of soldiers attacked his office, where he was meeting cabinet ministers.

In his nationwide broadcast, Mr. Stevens assured the country that the majority of the armed forces were loyal to his All Peoples' Congress party government and he appealed to the population to go about their normal business.

Some shooting was heard in Freetown before the president went on the air.

Indications that Mr. Stevens was regaining control of the situation first came last night when the army's No. 3 man, Lt. Col. Sam King, denied a broadcast by army chief Brig. Gen. John Bangurah that he was in control of the situation.

Col. King said the majority of the armed forces regarded Mr. Stevens' cabinet as the country's legally constituted government.

This morning, a Maj. Sam Caulker broadcast further confirmation of army backing for Mr. Stevens.

"They are firm," he said, repeating the army was not supporting Gen. Bangurah.

Soon after this, Mr. Stevens himself went on the air.

Gen. Bangurah led a 1968 coup of junior army and police officers which brought Mr. Stevens back to power after he had been stopped from taking office by military officers following general elections.

According to some reports, the general was arrested yesterday but later released by soldiers.

Police Patrolling Paris Metro After Wave of Violence

PARIS, March 24 (AP).—Police patrols moved into the Paris Metro today after threats of a strike prompted by a wave of vandalism, attacks on subway personnel and the discovery of a ticket-selling racket.

Violence in the Metro is new for Paris, where subway service has traditionally been rapid and safe. A police statement revealed that headquarters has begun "systematic checking operations in the stations where most of the trouble has occurred."

Union spokesmen reported that five Metro workers have been hospitalized over the last month after fights with vandals. Motormen have been pulled out of seats, and advertising display windows have been smashed.

Union officials also reported that groups of youths often blocked ticket-selling booths and forced passengers to buy tickets from their friends, making a profit on the difference in price between tickets purchased individually and tickets sold in booklets.

The newspaper France-Soir blamed the violence on leftist groups, but the union complaints were backed by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation. No mention was made of leftists in their threat to strike "if action is not taken to assure the safety of riders and employees."

Seal Protection Bill in Congress

WASHINGTON, March 24 (WP).—Legislation was introduced in the Senate and House yesterday to protect baby seals from slaughter by prohibiting the importation of their pelts for coats.

Sen. Fred Harris, D., Okla., introduced the legislation, co-sponsored by five other senators and five House members, at a press conference in the Capitol, where color films were shown of the killing of seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the northwest Atlantic and Alaska's Pribilof Islands.

While aimed mainly at rescuing seals, the bill would protect all sea mammals—whales, otters, porpoises, walruses, sea lions and polar bears. Individuals and ships under U.S. jurisdiction would be prohibited from killing them. An exception would be made for the Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts of Alaska, who hunt them for subsistence.

The importation of all ocean mammal products would be banned.

New Uganda Regime Bans Political Activity

KAMPALA, Uganda, March 24 (UPI).—Uganda's new military government has banned all political activity for two years. A decree published yesterday bans all processions, gatherings, flags, documents and uniforms that could be associated with political activity.

Truckers' Union Blockades Snarl Major French Roads

PARIS, March 24 (UPI).—French truck drivers today pressed their demands for better working conditions and government recognition of a new union by mobilizing a fleet of several hundred vehicles to block highways throughout the nation.

Traffic to and from Belgium, Italy, Spain and Germany was interrupted from dawn to dusk as the truckers blocked scores of main roads.

More than 100 persons missed their flights from Paris's Orly Airport as the drivers threw up a string of barricades around the capital.

At one point near a southern French town, truckers stopped 400 heavy vehicles in a line seven kilometers long to block traffic on National Route 7.

Riot police were alerted. On the super highway south of Paris, 250 riot police faced the angry truckers.

One driver told newsmen: "We're not students. If they want to charge, we'll have some laughs." However, there were no incidents reported there.

In addition to the barricades around Paris, the truckers blocked main highways near the Spanish and Italian borders and in the north near Belgium and Germany, and around Lyons.

When police began diverting traffic, the truckers moved to block the alternate routes as well, and there were several angry shouting matches and fist fights between the truckers and motorists, police said.

The drivers belong to the newly formed National Independent Syndicate of Truck Drivers, which claims to represent 3,500 men.

Pamphlets distributed by the truckers said that they were attempting to paralyze traffic to dramatize their demands for retirement at age 55, for raising of the present 36-mile-an-hour speed limit for trucks in the 35-ton class and for representation on the government board which has the power to revoke commercial driving licenses.

"After all, one doesn't ask the driver of a Maserati to go at 50 miles an hour," a union spokesman said.

Reports Refusal

Spokesmen said the government had refused to deal with them as a major union when union-government talks were held at the Transport Ministry level.

Today, the union said that if the government recognized it, the barricades would immediately be lifted throughout the country. Union spokesman Michel Toesca said a delegation went to the Ministry of Transport to discuss the situation, and was granted a hearing.

A ministry spokesman said that the union had "never up till now asked to be received at the ministry and discuss its claims."

He said the ministry was always willing to discuss the situation with the truckers.

Alphand to Join Algeria Oil Talks

PARIS, March 24.—Hervé Alphand, secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, will leave for Algeria shortly to take charge of the oil negotiations with Algeria, it was announced today.

The Ministry for Science and Industrial Development had been handling the negotiations with Algeria, which nationalized French oil interests last month.

The French originally had hoped that the two major oil companies concerned, ELF-ERAP and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles, could work things out with Algeria, but Algerian President Houari Boumedienne insisted that the talks be on the government level.

Argentine Junta Orders 19% Raise For All Workers

BUENOS AIRES, March 24 (UPI).—The ruling military junta, in its first major social measure, has approved a 19 percent pay increase for all workers, government sources said today. Such an increase would bring to 25 percent the total wage increase that workers in Argentina have received since January.

The junta acted, meanwhile, to complete a new cabinet and restore the government to normal, but it has not yet named a minister of the interior.

The junta chiefs forced the resignation of the minister, Brig. Gen. Arturo Cordon Aguirre hours after they toppled President Roberto M. Levingston Monday night.

The minister of the interior maintains relations with all Argentine political and social factions and advises the president—or in this case the ruling junta—when to call elections.

Francisco Manrique was named social welfare minister. He had been fired by Gen. Levingston a month ago. A new minister of information was named and he quickly guaranteed freedom of the press.

Car Crash Kills Film Director

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—British film director Basil Dearden, 59, was killed last night in a car accident.

The director, whose films include "Women of Straw" and "The Caretaker," died when his car left the road near Heathrow Airport and burst into flames.

Ironically, his last film, "The Man Who Haunted Himself," centered on a crash on the same stretch of road. He is survived by his widow, the actress Melissa Stribling, and two sons.

Czech-Vatican Talks

PRAGUE, March 24 (AP).—Negotiations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican started here today, Czechoslovakian radio reported. The broadcast said it was a continuation of talks that began last October in the Vatican, aimed at improving relations between the two.

Keystone

Gen. Alain de Boissieu

De Gaulle's Kin New Army Chief

PARIS, March 24 (Reuters).—Gen. Alain de Boissieu, 57, Gen. de Gaulle's son-in-law, today was promoted to general of the army and was appointed French Army chief of staff, military positions higher than the late president ever achieved.

Gen. de Gaulle was a brigadier general when he left France in 1940 to go to London.

Air Force Gen. François Maurin was appointed to replace Gen. Michel Fourquet as chief of staff of the French armed forces.

Their predecessors vacated the posts after passing the statutory retirement age.

2 China Quakes in 1 Day

UPPSALA, Sweden, March 24 (AP).—Another big earthquake in the Tien Shan mountain range near Sinkiang in mainland China, the second in one day, was reported late last night by the Seismological Institute here. The Richter magnitude was 6.9, somewhat more than that of the preceding quake.

Gallup Poll

45% of American Men Favor 4-Day, 40-Hour Work Week

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 24.—The four-day, 40-hour work week, now in effect in a growing number of companies, has widespread appeal with America's male population, particularly younger men.

A survey shows that 45 percent of men of all ages would like to make the switch from the present five-day, 40-hour work week to a four-day, 40-hour work week.

But women offer stubborn resistance and vote against the change by a 2-to-1 margin. Many feel that ten hours is too tough on the male: "My husband comes home dog-tired after eight hours—ten hours would knock him flat," a Tennessee housewife said.

Women who hold down outside jobs frequently oppose the change for the reason given by an Ohio office worker: "I have four children to raise and a lot of household chores to take care of. I couldn't handle everything if I were at the office for ten hours each day."

The four-day work week appears to be catching on fast, with new companies making the switch every week. It is estimated that about 100 small companies have already adopted the new schedule.

Mrs. Riva Poor, in her book, "4 Days, 40 Hours," predicts that within five years, 80 percent of U.S. industry will have converted to a four-day week, or something similar.

The idea of a shorter week wins its greatest support among young males with a college background and a fairly sizable income. Persons living in the Far West are most inclined to favor the new schedule.

Labor-union leaders have voiced opposition to the four-day, 40-hour work week and favor plans that would reduce the total number of hours worked. Rank-and-file union members in the survey, however, are more likely to favor the change than are non-union people.

This question was asked of a sample of 1,571 adults, 18 and older, who were interviewed in person between Feb. 19 and 21:

Some businesses have shortened the work week from five to four days. Which would you, yourself, prefer—a 40-hour work week consisting of four ten-hour days, or a 40-hour work week consisting of five eight-hour days?

Following are the results by key groups in the population:

	Four 10-Hr. Days %	Five 8-Hr. Days %	No Opin. %
National	38	56	6
Men	45	49	6
Women	31	62	7
Under 30	48	50	4
30-49 years	39	56	5
50 & older	31	60	9
College	45	50	5
High school	36	59	5
Grade school	32	57	11
Professional & Business	39	57	4
Clerical & sales	38	60	2
Skilled	44	53	3
Unskilled	44	49	7
Farmers	23	68	9

Those in the survey who favor a four-day, 40-hour work week most frequently give these reasons: the shorter work week would give people a longer weekend; families would have more time together; there would be more opportunity to work on pet projects, to be creative; the change would increase job efficiency and morale.

Those in the survey who are opposed to the change in the work week give these reasons: ten hours a day is too grueling a pace and people have too much leisure time now.

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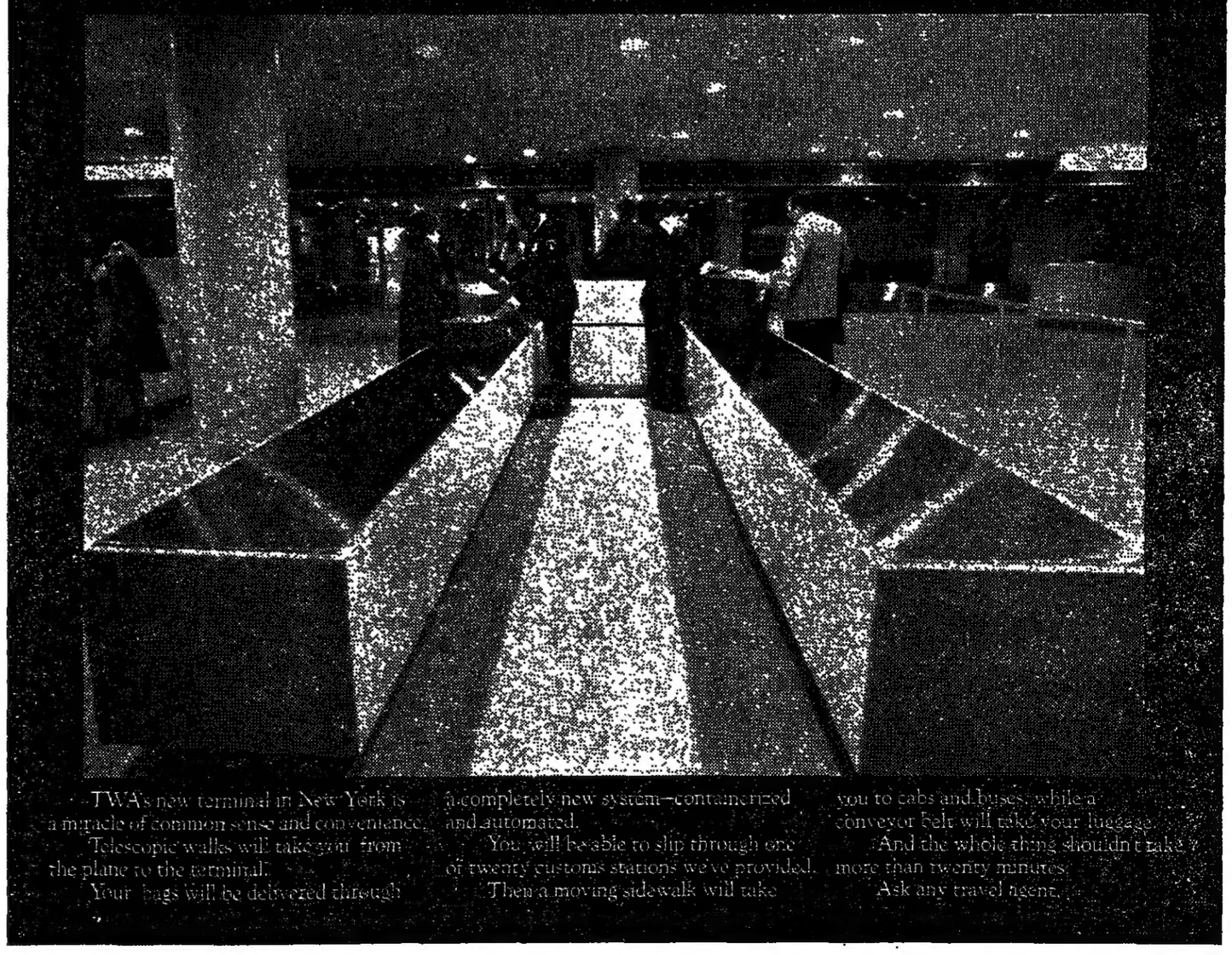

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Fallingwater's Secure Future

By Rita Reif

MILL RUN, Pa. (NYT).—Even obscured by the swirling snow, Frank Lloyd Wright's multidecked house called Fallingwater seemed majestic.

"I love it in all seasons, but in winter it has a haunting quality," said Edgar Kaufman jr. last week, strolling across the bridge over the cascading Bear Run stream.

He was returning again to check some recent refurbishing and repairs in the house his parents had had Wright design 35 years ago. Visiting the house is an infrequent pleasure for the 60-year-old adjunct professor in the School of Architecture at Columbia University.

But, until 1963, this was his weekend retreat. Then, he and the Edgar J. Kaufmann Charitable Foundation gave the house and its vast acreage of nature sanctuary here in the foothills of the Alleghenys to the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, a nonprofit citizen conservation organization.

At a time when the fate of other Wright houses is in doubt, this one seems secure. "I keep seeing buildings go wrong," Mr. Kaufmann, a bachelor, said at the time he made his gift. "I can arrange for its proper preservation and ease the transition better now than after I'm gone. My personal pleasure has to be subordinated to the future."

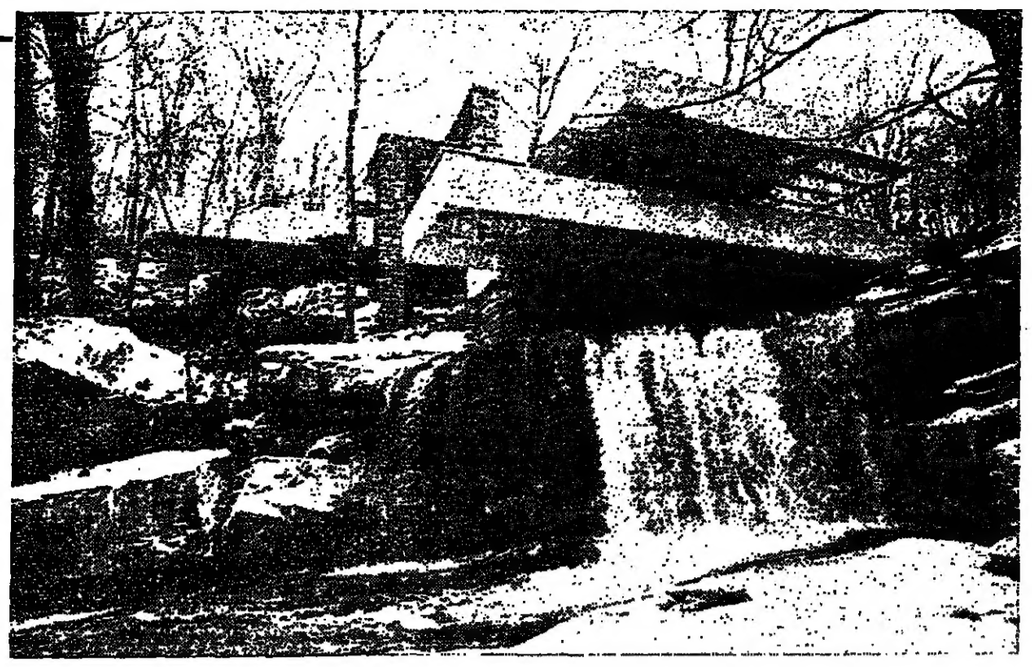
And so he has opened the dwelling and its 2,000-acre preserve until November for those eager to walk through its narrow halls, to follow the trails rich with rhododendron and laurel and listen to the cadences of thundering falls.

"Setting it on top of the falls was a surprise to all of us," reminisced Mr. Kaufmann, rubbing his graying goatee as he recalled the events that led to the construction of Fallingwater, Wright's name for the house.

Mr. Kaufmann had spent a year studying with Wright, and his parents met the architect then. A year later the elder Mr. Kaufmann, a Pittsburgh retailer, commissioned Wright to design a house that, it was expected, would face the falls.

But Wright at that time, prophetically, as it now appears, was preoccupied with nature. Three decades before ecology would become a household word, his concern with architecture relating to nature reached its zenith in this house where concrete, stone and steel are wed to water, rock and hill.

The day Wright visited the site he was visibly excited by what he saw, Mr. Kaufmann recalled. "The mountains put on their best repertoire for him—sun, rain and hail alternated, the masses of native rhododendron were in bloom, the sun was full and the fall thundering."



Fallingwater, house designed by Frank Lloyd Wright at Mill Run, Pa. NYT.

The house, which the Kaufmanns always called Bear Run, appears to be cantilevered in tiers of balconies from a cliff, swallowing boulders at its base. And indeed, in a way, it does swallow them.

"Wright fixed the great chimney on top of a boulder," explained Mr. Kaufmann, standing in the living room in front of the fireplace where a boulder pierces through the floor to form low, smooth perches.

In this sprawling room that stretches 45 feet in one direction, 35 in another and is extended on two sides by outdoor terraces, are rough walls and floor, carved from limestone quarried on the property. A visitor can see the stream rushing to the falls by looking through a glass hatch covering a hanging stairway that leads from the center of the room directly down to the ledge and waters below.

Each of the bedrooms in the three-level house and the two-level servants' and guest house up the hill, an addition made in 1939 and joined to the main building by a covered walk, has its own sun deck shooting out into the forest or over the rocks.

Even the furnishings in the house, most of which were designed by Wright, blend into the wild beauty of Fallingwater's setting. Walnut-framed sofas and benches, generous in scale and designed for reclining, are in the living room. The dining room chairs, the antique exception in this multipurpose room, are 17th century Italian sgabello chairs—those three-legged roughly carved designs so favored in Alpine resorts.

Defining such man-made materials as glass was as important to the architect as retaining natural elements, Mr. Kaufmann said, adding: "Wright always said that the only way you can express glass is by framing it." Which explains, he said, why all the windows are subdivided by steel frames painted a deep red.

Not a whisper of air could be felt coming through the multipaned windows, one of the many quality details of this house about which quite different stories have been told.

"Yes, the roof leaked in the beginning," Mr. Kaufmann reported, adding that on one stormy night the family had to use 17 buckets to catch the dripping water.

But the leakage and the drooping walls (now corrected) were not the fault of the architect but the builder, it was later discovered. The forms for the masonry had been done incorrectly.

In 1936, engineers warned that the house would collapse, but, in 1955, Mr. Kaufmann had yearly inspection of the structure stopped, confident that all was well.

The test of the house however, was still ahead. A few summers later "a freak storm suddenly engulfed the house in a sudden and torrential flood," Mr. Kaufmann said. Water rose above the living room floor and, although the terrace doors kept most of it out, the bridge to the guest wing proved "far more leaky."

Mr. Kaufmann recalls that he was sure the house would snap. But he piled up the furniture and waited four to five hours, when the storm finally abated. Damage to the property was enormous, to the house "nil," he said. The house had proven itself in a test few could have withstood, he said proudly.

Dining Out in Paris: *Jewish Delicatessen-Restaurant*

By Naomi Barry

Albert Goldenberg

PARIS.—Borscht has come to les Beaux Quartiers. Hosannahs from the bourgeois. No longer do you have to go cross town to the Rue des Rosiers for corned beef, pastrami, dill pickles and schmaltz herring.

Albert Goldenberg has moved into the Champs-Elysées area.

"I figured it was about time," said Albert, doyen of Jewish restaurateurs in Paris, whose first delicatessen opened in Montmartre in 1936, when he was 23 years old. "Everybody else was in this neighborhood . . . the Maison d'Allemagne, the Danes, the Swedes, the Moroccans, the Indians. So I said to myself, 'Why shouldn't Israel be represented'?"

Albert (known as Be-bert), his wife Olga, and his son Patrick quietly inaugurated the new place on the Avenue de Wagram at the end of January and found themselves inundated with flowers from well-wishers.

Another One

Olga, at first, felt a little homesick so far from the Rue des Rosiers where Albert's brother, Joseph, runs another celebrated Goldenberg's. But she's settling in.

A delivery boy (Hungarian but not Jewish) came in with an open crate of *pickelfleisch* and a cheery "Shalom. A glass of Israeli white."

"All the Catholics who are pro-Israel ask for Israeli wines," said Be-bert, "even though, between you and me, they are not as good as the French wines. But it shows sympathy."

The front section of Goldenberg's is a delicatessen for outgoing orders and a bar. The rear section has tables for 50 diners.

"The young French ask for *carpe farcie*," said Albert. "They have heard the old people talk about gefilte fish, but they have never tasted it. They get tears in their eyes."

Borscht

Cabbage borscht is a meal in itself, enriched with bits of boiled beef.

"Let me fix it like chez nous." The bowl of hearty soup is given more importance with a boiled potato and a generous dollop of sour cream.

"Try some of my chaf lever," continued Albert.

Reaction of incredulity. "Is that English? The Americans taught me to say it." Anyway, yakte leber, he explained.

Chopped liver addicts are fanatics but this version isn't bad at all, served with a little mound of chopped hardboiled egg. The Jewish rye is pure bliss. Comes from a bakery in Belleville which also supplies the poppy seed rolls, the onion rolls, the *challah* and bagels. No New Yorker would ever recognize the Belleville braided bagels sprinkled with poppy seed.

The plat du jour was "Coin coin à l'Israelienne," a very good roast duck accompanied by a mountain of ferfel, which Albert translated as grilled pâtes. Polish style.

East European

Most of the specialties are Eastern European in origin, such as stuffed chicken neck, matzo meal balls in chicken soup, potato *latkes* (pancakes), boiled beef, goulash."

"We have kosher entrecôte," said Albert, "but I don't think you should come to us for that."

He was born in Constantinople of a Russian Jewish father but was brought to France when he was eight years old. The Orient shows up in the eggplant salad, stuffed vine leaves, *lakerda* (marinated tuna), and in the honey-dripping pastries.

"Somebody from the Israeli Embassy wanted to take over the whole restaurant for a Passover seder," said Albert, "but we already had too many reservations from individual customers. We're putting on a seder supper of our own," he informed his astonished wife, who hadn't been clued in yet.

Goldenberg's. 69 Avenue de Wagram, Paris-8e. Tel.: 227-34-79 and 227-41-85. Open seven days a week from 8 a.m. until midnight. Average meal: approximately 25 francs.

Painting Sale Stirs Protest

LONDON, March 24 (UPI).—Shouted protests came to the hushed halls of Sotheby's art auction rooms today when a man objected to the sale of a painting owned by a public gallery.

The Dulwich College Gallery, established by philanthropists in 1814, in a move which has stirred controversy, offered the "Adoration of the Shepherds" by the 17th-century Italian artist Domenichino to raise money to meet rising costs. It was auctioned for £100,000, a record price for this artist's work, to a London dealer.

But just as Sotheby's chairman Peter Wilson was about to begin the auction, a black-bearded man shouted from the rear of the crowded room: "This sale is illegal." Then, in a muted voice, he read a document said to be part of the will of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who left the picture to the Dulwich College Gallery "forever."

When he finished, Mr. Wilson said: "Thank you very much, sir." There was a roar of laughter, a few handclaps and the sale proceeded. The man left without giving his name.

Highest price in the sale was £170,000 paid for Goya's portrait of his pupil Asensio Julia. It was sold to a private buyer by Arthur Sachs, an American who lives in Paris.

The price also was a world auction record for a Goya, beating the previous record set in 1961 for the portrait of the Duke of Wellington. That brought £140 000.

Berliners' Schedule

The Berliner Ensemble (IHT, March 24) will give performances of Brecht's "Die Tage der Kommune" (Commune Days) March 26, 27, 31 and April 1 at the Théâtre Gérard-Philipe in the Paris suburb of Saint-Denis. Performances by the same group of Brecht's adaptation of the Gorky novel "The Mother" are scheduled March 30 and April 3 at the Théâtre des Amandiers in Nanterre. The third production of the Ensemble's French tour is an unfinished work by Brecht, "The Bread Shop," with performances planned at the Théâtre de la Commune in Aubervilliers March 25, 28, April 2, 3 and 4. All performances are in German and begin at 8:30 p.m. except for the April 3 performance of "The Mother" and the April 4 performance of "The Bread Shop," which begin at 3 p.m.

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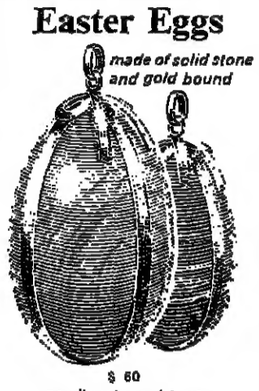

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INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1971

...op Officials ...om Britain ...ly to U.S.

...olls Engine Talks ...en Progressing

By Leslie Haynes

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters). ...ritain's Defense Minister ...f Carrington and Attorney ...eral Sir Peter Rawlinson ...r. to Washington today to ...a British team striving to ...the Rolls-Royce RB-211 en... project.

...boon after they left, Frederick ...yfield, Aviation Supply Min... ...r, denied reports that the ...ish had offered to put up an ...itional £30 million ($72 mil...) to keep the engine project ...g. It has already pledged ... million.

...e told the House of Commons ...t urgent negotiations were ...tinuing and every effort was ...ng made to obtain what he ...led an acceptable and sensible ...tract with Lockheed Aircraft ...rp. which had planned to use ...e RB-211 in its TriStar jet.

Three Points

Mr. Corfield said that the ...ree main negotiating points ...re the guarantee of spares by ...ritain, the guarantee of British ...investment, and the establish...ent of satisfactory production ...ts with Lockheed.

The sudden trip of two top ...inisters to Washington is seen ... an indication that negotia...ons are reaching a decisive ...age.

Lord Carrington has been the ...overnment's mastermind in the ...ght to save the RB-211, but ...e decision to send a top legal ...dviser as well is seen here as ...n indication that the negotia...ions are reaching a stage which ...ould include the drawing up of ...ome form of contract.

In Washington, the Treasury Department confirmed that its secretary, John Connally, will meet tomorrow with Lord Carrington and Sir Peter.

A Treasury spokesman said "It is our understanding that the British are coming over primarily to see Daniel Haughton, chairman of Lockheed."

And Mr. Haughton issued a statement saying Lord Carrington's presence "should help speed the negotiations and assist in reaching a final decision."

The departure of the two British ministers followed the study by Prime Minister Edward Heath this morning of the latest progress reports on the Washington negotiations.

Mr. Heath called an immediate special meeting of ministers and advisers and by noon it had been announced that Lord Carrington and Sir Peter were going to Washington. Within two hours, they were airborne.

Monetary Officials Meet at OECD

Dollar Glut Fuels Pressure For Change in U.S. Policy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 24.—Senior monetary officials from the United States, Europe and Japan opened two days of meetings here today on the glut of dollars flowing out of the United States.

Meeting today under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the experts pressed for a change in U.S. policy whereby the U.S. economic recovery would be fueled by *lightening taxes rather than* through continued lowering of interest rates and an expanding supply of money.

Fed by the Nixon administration's expansionary credit policy, dollars are being drawn abroad in search of higher interest payments and are rapidly becoming a serious international problem. The dollars tend to undermine the tight-money, anti-inflationary policy prevailing in Europe and they wind up in foreign central banks which cannot convert them into U.S. gold without threatening the stability of the existing monetary system.

According to current estimates, the dollar outflow, as measured by the deficit in the official settlements account of the U.S. balance of payments, is expected to amount to between $4 billion and $6 billion in 1971. Last year, the deficit totaled $10.7 billion.

Paul A. Volcker, under secretary for monetary affairs at the U.S. Treasury, told reporters today that the problem is one of "short-term capital outflow" and said there is a "good chance" for a better equilibrium between U.S. and European interest rates later this year.

The closed-door meeting will continue tomorrow, when the talks are expected to include proposals to make the present system of fixed exchange rates more flexible.

A meeting of central bankers, originally scheduled for Friday, was cancelled, informed sources said, to prevent "speculation." The *bankers normally meet once a* month in Basel. The meeting was reset for that city in mid-April.

Belgium Cuts Discount Rate

BRUSSELS, March 24 (AP-DJ).—The Belgian National Bank today lowered the discount rate to 6 percent from the 6.5 percent ruling since mid-December, effective tomorrow.

It was the third cut in five months, gradually bringing the rate down from the high of 7.5 percent at which it had stood between September, 1969, and October, 1970.

The Belgian central bank said that today's move was designed to avoid further inflows of foreign currency and not to signal an expansion of domestic credit.

Like many European central banks, Belgium's has been a heavy purchaser of dollars in recent weeks as funds have sought higher interest rates than those prevailing in the United States.

The bank also announced a series of measures aimed at dampening domestic credit demand and called on banks to moderate borrowings of foreign funds.

The central bank extended until Sept. 30 its general ceiling on bank credit that had been expected to expire March 31. Under the new rule, banks cannot exceed their March 31 lending total by more than 4.5 percent until June 30, or more than 6 percent until Sept. 30.

Commerce Dept. Disagrees With Nixon GNP Forecast

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Commerce Department's new report on the 1971 outlook for more than 200 industries is based on a much less optimistic view of the overall economy than White House agencies predict, officials have conceded.

In the report, released yesterday, one official explained, reliance was placed on a gross national product forecast "closer" to the $1,045 billion produced by the department's own computers than to the $1,065 billion target of the Council of Economic Advisers and Office of Management and Budget.

While this deviation may be the cause of some interagency embarrassments, insiders suggest it may also enhance the document's credibility.

Timing Explained

Commerce Department aides said they could not have used the administration target even if they had wanted to, because their printing deadline came about a month before the surprise White House announcement in late January of the more ambitious forecast.

Issuance of the Commerce report was delayed, according to Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary William D. Lee, because the previous schedule was too late to help most corporate planners for the current year.

The report projects a 26 percent increase in U.S. auto output to 8.2 million units in 1971 from 1970's strike-reduced 6.5 million; steel output holding steady at last year's 132 million net raw tons; and aerospace shipments falling 17 percent to $10.2 billion.

Housing Starts

WASHINGTON, March 24 (Reuters).—The Commerce Department forecasts new housing starts this year will rise 25 percent to 1.75 million units.

The housing forecast is 12.5 percent below the 2 million units *projected by the Council of Economic Advisers in making up the* $1,065 billion GNP target.

U.S. Investments Overseas Off in Quarter, Up in Year

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The rate of foreign investment by U. S. corporations declined in the fourth quarter of 1970, the Commerce Department reports, but showed a gain for the year as a whole.

Fourth-quarter spending on foreign enterprises in which U. S. residents have "significant control" fell to a seasonally adjusted $480 million from the third-quarter's downward-revised $711 million. The third-quarter figure, in turn, was just half the second quarter's $1.4 billion.

For the full year, however, new direct U. S. capital investment rose to $4 billion from $3.1 billion in 1969, not counting plowed-back earnings. The net outflow of dollars, after subtracting investment financed overseas, rose to $1.9 billion from $1.4 billion.

The report noted that the fourth-quarter decline may have reflected "efforts of U. S. corporations to bring their 1970 foreign transactions within the requirements" of the foreign direct investment program. That program basically restricts the outflow of U. S. investment funds, so the December quarter may have been cut back in order to avoid exceeding annual quotas.

Growth Seen

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—Estimates of planned expansion by affiliates of large U.S. corporations in Europe this year indicate a 27 percent increase in outlays, the U.S. Commerce Department reported today.

The projection, on the basis of information obtained from about 450 large U.S. corporations with about 4,500 foreign affiliates, showed an estimated $6.5 billion total largely as a result of spending by affiliates in the European Economic Community," the report said.

The department said that the projects, "if realized, might also lead to large capital outflows, particularly with the decline in long-term interest rates in the United States."

Last IOS Funds Banned by Swiss; Group to Leave

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI).—The Swiss Banking Commission today banned Investors Overseas Services from using Switzerland as a base from which to sell its mutual funds.

It also banned the sale in Switzerland of the last two IOS funds, Venture International and International Investment Trust, which have been allowed to operate in Switzerland.

IOS officials noted that the commission's action had been anticipated for some time.

The company, whose funds still manage some $1.2 billion, has steadily been moving its operations over the border from Geneva into Ferney-Voltaire, France.

The funds involved in today's move were handled by IOS Management Ltd. which announced yesterday that it is withholding payment of first-quarter dividends in order to acquire assets and rights to operate independently of IOS Ltd., which owns 83 percent of the management subsidiary.

IOS also confirmed yesterday that it plans to move administrative and operating machinery to France and Britain under its planned reorganization schedule.

The Value Line Convertible Survey

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

France Changes Living Cost Index

France will get a new inflation thermometer, expected to take effect in April, with the introduction of a new index measuring the cost of living. There will be 295 items in the new consumer price index, up from 259 in the old one, and the base year will become 1970 rather than 1962. Reflecting what officials call changes in consumer spending habits, food prices will account for only 31.5 percent of the new index down from 42.8 percent. Manufactured items will account for 41 percent, up from 39.5 percent, and services will rise to 27.5 percent of the total, up from 15.2 percent. Using the new index, consumer prices rose 4.7 percent last year, compared with the 5.3 percent registered on the current scale. The index is closely watched in France because increases in the minimum wage and many union contracts are based on it.

German, Italian Firms Set Pipeline

Ruhrgas AG of West Germany and Snam SpA of Italy say they plan to build a 350 million deutsche mark ($95.5 million) pipeline to carry Dutch natural gas across West Germany. The 285-mile pipeline will stretch from Holland to Switzerland, where it will connect with a Swiss-built pipeline, both to be in operation in late 1973. The West German line will be built by Transeuropea-Naturgas-Pipeline, to be formed and jointly owned by Ruhrgas and Snam.

Canada Suspends Home Oil Bid

The Canadian government has suspended, at least for the time being, its negotiations to buy Home Oil Co. of Calgary in order to keep it from falling under U.S. control. The reason, J.J. Greene, Minister of Energy, explained, was that R.A. Brown jr., Home Oil president and controlling shareholder, had resumed talks with prospective Canadian buyers. Mr. Greene refused to give any assurance that Ashland Oil, of Kentucky, had withdrawn its offer to buy Home.

Canadian Oil Reserves Decline

Canada's proven crude oil reserves at the end of 1970 were estimated at 8.6 billion barrels, down 0.3 percent from a year earlier for the first decline in 20 years. The Canadian Petroleum Association said that while reserves of 377.2 million barrels were added last year, production hit 438 million barrels, up 11.3 percent. Proven reserves of natural gas rose 2.7 percent to 53.400 billion cubic feet, with production at 1.800 million cubic feet, up 15.6 percent. Remaining oil reserves were equal to 20 years' supply and gas reserves to 30 years'.

Australian Nickel Stock Halted

Trading in the new glamour nickel stock Leopold Minerals was suspended on the Sydney Stock Exchange yesterday following a request by Leopold chairman Allan Treloar "pending the clarification of procedures adopted in assaying of cores" the results of which were reported March 19 and interpreted as signaling the richest first strike ever reported by a nickel firm. Dealings on the London stock market were also suspended yesterday. On March 12, Leopold stock was quoted at 31 cents in London. A week later the price shot to a peak $10.20, then sagged to $6.11 at the time of suspension. Mr. Treloar also announced that a director, R.J. Constable, has resigned, charging that he has been kept "completely in the dark" about developments.

East Asiatic Shows Earnings Gain

COPENHAGEN, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Denmark's giant diversified shipping and trading group, East Asiatic Co., reported today a 5.7 percent gain in net 1970 earnings on a 13.6 percent rise in revenue.

Profits climbed to 48.65 million kroner ($6.36 million) last year, from 46.01 million kroner in 1969 as turnover rose to 9.92 billion kroner from 8.73 billion kroner.

At the shareholders meeting April 2, the company will propose an increase in equity to 280 million kroner from the present 170 million kroner, through an offer to stockholders of three shares for each ten now held. Employees would be able to buy shares totaling 8 million kroner at 105 kroner per share, compared with 288 kroner a share on the stock exchange at present.

East Asiatic also published today for the first time a report of its worldwide interests, showing turnover of its affiliate companies was 4.74 billion kroner, or 47 percent of the total.

Pioneer Electronic

TOKYO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated net profit of Pioneer Electronic Corp. rose 17 percent to the equivalent of $8.33 million, or $1.53 per Curacao Depositary Share, in the year ended Sept. 30, from $7.1 million, or $2.26 per CDS, a year earlier.

One CDS represents ten shares of Pioneer common stock.

Sales rose 41 percent to $125.97 million from $89.05 million the previous year.

Nozomu Matsumoto, Pioneer president, described the year as one in which Japanese companies faced severe economic conditions both at home and abroad.

He noted rising protectionism in the United States, a major market for Pioneer, and emerging import controls on Japanese products in Southeast Asia.

Despite this, exports, accounting for $62.42 million of total sales, rose 52 percent from 1968-69 while domestic sales rose 33 percent.

Hitachi Forecasts

TOKYO, March 24 (Reuters).—Hitachi Ltd. said it expects its gross sales and net profits for the half year ending March 31 to fall by 7 and 30 percent, respectively, from the previous six-month period.

It said this reflects slower sales of color television sets, transistors, tubes and motors, despite relatively good sales in the heavy electrical and electronic computer divisions.

It added that profits could decline still further in the next half year because of stagnating business conditions.

Japanese Car Investing Set

TOKYO, March 24 (Reuters).—Japan will probably open its automobile industry to direct foreign investment next month, the government's investment council said.

The council, an advisory body, said it submitted to the cabinet a recommendation that the industry be liberalized as soon as possible, together with six related industries, including car-body building. The cabinet next meets a week from today.

The liberalization would allow 50-50 ventures, but much of any advantage to foreign investors would be removed by a stipulation that automatic approval would not apply to arrangements with existing Japanese car makers.

Tie-ups with existing manufacturers would be screened on a case-by-case basis, and are unlikely to be approved if the foreign investor appears likely to gain a large stake in the Japanese concern.

2d Refinancing For F.I. Du Pont

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—F.I. Du Pont, Glore Forgan & Co., one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms, has been rescued from the brink of collapse once again through a refinancing involving H. Ross Perot, the Texas computer millionaire.

Under a tentative agreement reached yesterday, a group headed by Mr. Perot will put up $30 million for an interest of 80 percent to 88 percent in Du Pont which will be transformed from a partnership into a corporation next month.

The Perot cash infusion is expected to assure that Du Pont will stay afloat. But it appeared probable that the firm's partners initially would lose over $30 million.

Oil Price Pact May Be Imminent, Says Company Official in Libya

TRIPOLI, March 24 (Reuters).—Lengthy price negotiations between Western oil companies and Libya could end in agreement tonight, a company executive said here today.

He declined to say exactly what was delaying an accord in the month-long talks, but said it involved two unrelated issues which "are not terribly big financially, but have other implications."

Informed sources said the issues concerned Libya's demands for obligatory reinvestment and retroactive payments.

Libya is asking reinvestment of 25 cents a barrel of exported crude oil for further exploration in the country by the companies. Or the companies could maintain their average investment rate of the past three years.

The companies, the sources said, had accepted the alternative formula, but for one year only, with a reduced investment rate over the following five years. This Libya did not accept, they said.

Libya, Algeria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, all oil exporters via the Mediterranean, have threatened to cut off supplies if their demands are not met and have authorized Libya to fix a stoppage date.

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Dow Index Drops 9.52 As N.Y. Decline Widens

NEW YORK, March 24.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange today took their worst losses in about a month, sending the Dow Jones industrial average back down below the 900 resistance level.

Declines held a nine-to-five advantage over gainers today. The Dow, which topped off its long way back from a May, 1970, low with a charge through the 900 barrier on March 15, today dropped a hefty 9.52 points to close at 899.37.

Analysts said that a decline through the 900-point level could cause more selling. They attributed today's sharp decline to increasing uncertainty over whether the U.S. economy is really improving as has been hoped.

Volume, however, fell to 15.77 million shares today from 16.47 million yesterday, encouraging hopes that there is not much strength on the selling side. Trading limped along through most of the session, but a spurt at the close put the tape two minutes late.

The decline moved at accelerated speed through its fourth consecutive session, today, spreading among the steels, motors, rubber issues, electronics, nonferrous metals chemicals, oils, tobaccos, and drugs.

Analysts are also pointing out that there might be some market hesitation over corporate earnings results, due out over the next few weeks as the first 1971 quarter draws to a close.

Madison Square Garden was the most actively-traded issue today, and gained 1/2 to 5 1/8, contrary to the market trend.

Mattel, also active, fell 3 5/8 to close at 45, reflecting a disappointing earnings report.

Glamour showed some resistance to the general market decline. IBM eased 3/4 to 355, and Xerox was off 1 3/8 to 105 but Burroughs was up 1/8 at 121 1/4. Disney rose 3/4 at 100, and Polaroid was ahead 1/8 at 92 7/8.

In the weaker blue chip section, Du Pont dropped three points to 139. Kodak lost one to 78 1/8. General Foods was down one to 84 1/2, and Texaco fell 1 1/4 to 35 1/2.

Semi-conductor issues were soft as Fairchild Camera gave up 1 3/8 to 38 1/4, Texas Instruments lost a point to 105 and Motorola eased 1/2 at 69 1/2.

Among cosmetics, Avon Products gained a point to 95 1/4, but Chesebrough-Pond's eased 1/8 to 48 3/8, and Revlon lost 1 1/4 to 74 3/4.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index lost 0.09 to close at 25.94 and declines led advances by two to one. Volume was a moderate 4.63 million shares.

Home Oil "A", however, gained 5/8 to 24 7/8. The Canadian government has dropped its bid to acquire the company.

Asamera was the most actively-traded issue and it, too, was up, by 1/2 to 20.

LTV Losses Grew in 1970; Revenue Up

DALLAS, March 24 (Reuters).—Ling-Temco-Vought, the troubled conglomerate, announced this evening that its losses in 1970 totaled $69.62 million, or $17.18 a share, compared with a $33.29 million, $10.59 a share, loss in 1969.

The 1970 figure includes extraordinary charges of $18.47 million, less than half the $40.63 million extraordinary items in 1969.

The final 1970 loss was in the upper range of an anticipated $65 million to $70 million, with the extraordinary charges up from an anticipated $10 million.

Revenue for the year rose 7.5 percent to $3.71 billion from the year-earlier $3.45 billion.

Fourth-quarter losses were cut back to $26.43 million, or $6.39 a share, from the $38.38 million, $10.15 a share, in the 1969 period. But the extraordinary items were also cut back, to $2.00 a share, from $10.15 million, and revenue sank to $920.7 million from $942.8 million.

Levi Strauss & Co.

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	79.0	64.3
Profits (millions)	4.27	3.18
Per Share	0.44	0.33

Mattel Inc.

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	357.9	313.4
Profits (millions)	17.41	14.02
Per Share	1.11	0.92

Sherwin-Williams Co.

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	111.3	109.8
Profits (millions)	— 0.95	— 0.6
Per Share	— 0.23	— 0.17
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	235.6	230.0
Profits (millions)	2.56	2.32
Per Share	0.38	0.33

U.K. Stock Exchange Relaxes Restrictions

LONDON, March 24 (NYT).—Brokers from abroad are to be admitted as members of the London Stock Exchange for the first time.

The Stock Exchange Council, the governing body, decided yesterday to remove nationality requirements that restrict membership to native Britons or persons who have had British nationality at least five years. In addition, the exchange's ban on advertising is also to be relaxed.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1970

The Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders was held in Brussels on March 16, 1971. The Governor, Mr. Max Nokin, presided. The meeting approved the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1970.

Dividends from the share portfolio, which constitute the company's principal source of income, were 27.5% higher than in 1969. A further growth in the income from this source is to be expected in 1971.

The net profit increased from B.Fr. 633 million in 1969 to B.Fr. 714 million in 1970.

This 12.8% increase made it possible to declare a dividend of B.Fr. 675.— per part de reserve share (against B.Fr. 600.—) net of the Belgian withholding tax.

The growth in various items relating to the company is shown in the following table:

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Profits for the year (million B.Fr.)	496	607	633	714
Dividend per share (B.Fr.)	519*	560	600	675
Net yield at December 31 price (%)	3.91*	4.24	4.59	4.84

Outstanding among the events in the group during 1970 were the concentration measures, promoted and assisted by Société Générale, to help important Belgian firms to adapt themselves to the international scale. The engineering Division of Traction & Electricité, enlarged by the take-over of the same department of Sofina, now has a total staff of more than 1,100, with projects under survey collectively valued at over a billion dollars. Cockerill-Ougree-Providence has taken over the industrial assets of Phenix Works and brought into effect its merger with Esperance-Longdoz. Metallurgie Hoboken, merged with "Overpelt," is now an enterprise on the world scale.

For some years Société Générale has been seeking to promote increasingly close cooperation between Belgian firms in the non-ferrous metals industry. In connection with this policy the company acquired, in association with Union Minière, a substantial shareholding in Société de Prayon.

On the financial side Société Générale de Banque continued its expansion abroad. In association with other international banking houses, it formed European Financial Associates, the European Banks' International Company (E.B.I.C.) and the Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation Ltd.

In the field of transportation, Compagnie Maritime Belge continued with the commissioning of containerships, including Dart Europe, which ranks as one of the biggest ships of this type afloat, and which was built in the Cockerill Yards at Hoboken.

Fuller details of these operations, and of the activities of Société Générale and its associated undertakings, will be found in the 1970 Annual Report recently issued (**).

* * *

The splitting of part de réserve shares
Increase of capital

In an Extraordinary General Meeting, held the same day, shareholders adopted resolutions providing that the part de réserve shares be split into five new shares for each existing share; and that the capital be increased to B.Fr. 5 billion, partly by the incorporation of reserves and partly by an issue of shares for cash.

The splitting of the company's shares will bring them within the range of a wider section of the investing public.

The new shares to be issued will be offered to shareholders, in the proportion of one new share for every five shares held, over the period April 20 to May 11, 1971.

The issue will increase the funds at the company's disposal by more than B.Fr. 2 billion, and thus provide the resources needed for the continuation of its policy of expansion.

(*) Adjusted to allow for increase of capital in 1968.
(**) Copies may be obtained on demand from the:
External Relations Department of Société Générale de Belgique, Rue des Petits Carmes, 51, 1000 Brussels (tel.: 02/13.88.55, ex. 22).

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
18¼	14	AbacusF	.50g	22	18	18½	17¾	17¾	—¼
85⅝	71½	AbbtLb	1.10	557	72	72	69⅝	70½	—1⅞
53⅞	45¼	ACF Ind	2.40	47	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+1⅛
17½	13½	AcmeClev	.40	12	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
52⅝	42½	AcmeMkt	2b	13	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	—1⅛
14¾	12⅝	AdmsEx	.66g	85	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
19⅝	13⅝	AdmMills	.20	21	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	—½
35⅝	23⅞	Address	.30g	253	33½	33⅝	33	33	—¾
13⅝	8	Admiral		125	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
58¼	45⅝	AetnaLife	1.60	309	56⅝	58	56⅝	57¾	+½
49	39½	AetnaLf pf	2	2	48	48	48	48	
12¼	9¾	Aguirre Co		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—½
52⅝	40	Aileen Inc		13	49	49	48½	49	—¼
55⅝	44⅞	Airprod	.20b	166	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	—⅝
144½	123	AirPrd	pf4.75	4	144½	144½	144½	144½	—2
25	20⅝	AirRed	.20g	98	21⅞	22	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
5⅝	3⅞	AJ Industries		50	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
43	34⅝	Alcoa	1.20	7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
17⅞	16	Ala Gas	1.10	9	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
29⅛	20½	Alaska Inters		117	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—½
46	40⅛	AlbertoC	.32	57	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	40	—⅝
15¼	12¼	Albertsns	.36	25	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
24¾	21¾	AlcanAlum	1	249	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
40⅛	31½	AlcoStand	.30	20	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	
28½	22⅝	Alexndr	.30r	22	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	—⅝
15⅛	12½	AllAmLf	.24g	18	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—½
14⅝	11⅛	Alleg Cp	.20e	25	14⅛	14¼	14	14	—⅛
32½	26⅝	AllegLud	1.40	65	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	
45⅝	37½	AllegLud	pf3	14	42½	42½	42½	42½	—⅛
25½	22⅛	AllegPw	1.36	100	23	23½	23	23½	+⅛
29	23⅝	Allied Chl	1.20	191	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
35	26¼	AlliedMain	.8	33	33¼	33¼	33	33	
27¾	22	AlldMill	.75b	12	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅛
21	16	Allied Pd	.68	44	18¼	18½	18	18½	+⅛
49½	44	AlliedPd	pf 3	4	47	47	45	45	—2½
35⅝	26⅝	AlliedStr	1.40	80	34	34½	33½	33½	—⅝
10	4½	Allied Super		60	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅛
19¾	15½	Allis Ch	.10g	128	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
25¼	20½	AllrgtAut	.60	27	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
19¾	15	AlphaP	Com	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
66¼	56¼	Alcoa	1.80	271	65¼	65½	64¾	64⅞	—⅜
30¼	25⅝	AmalSug	1.60	28	28¼	28¼	28½	28¼	—½
14⅝	11⅛	AMBAC	.50	27	14	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	—¼
25½	22⅝	AmerEs	1.20	5	24	24	24	24	—⅛
44⅝	39¼	Ames	pf2.60	1	43½	43½	43½	43½	—½
25⅝	23⅛	AmHess	.07g	98	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	—½
102¾	95¼	AmeHl	pf3.50	64	100⅛	102¼	100	100	—⅛
66½	53½	AAirFltr	.80	35	59⅝	59⅝	58½	58⅞	—⅛
29⅛	21⅞	AmAirlin	.80	190	27	27½	27	27⅛	+⅛
23⅝	16	ABaker	.10g	62	23⅝	23⅝	23	23½	+⅛
49⅝	43½	A Brnds	2.20	145	47	47	46¼	46⅝	—⅜
37¼	25	AmBdcst	1.20	65	36	36¼	35¾	36⅛	+⅝
45⅞	39⅛	Am Can	2.20	163	45¼	45¼	44⅝	45	—½
29½	25¼	A Can	pf1.75	7	27	27¼	27	27¼	
10⅝	7½	Am Cement		37	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅝	25¼	A Chain	1.60	13	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	
26½	22	ACrySug	1.40	3	23	23	22½	22½	—⅝
37⅞	33⅛	ACyanid	1.25	230	34⅛	34⅝	34	34	—½
23¾	17½	Am Distil	1	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
44½	28⅞	ADistTel	.10g	103	43¼	43½	43	43	
9¾	7⅝	Am DualVest		19	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
14⅝	13	ADuVl	pf.84a	7	13¼	13¼	13	13	—¼
32⅝	28	AmElPw	1.70	582	30⅝	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
14⅝	10½	Am Exp	Ind	135	11⅝	11½	11	11	—⅝
62	42	Am Exp	pf	2530	43	43	43	43	—½
29⅝	25⅝	AGnBnk	.44g	26	26	26	25⅞	26	
21¼	14	A Genlns	.50	119	20½	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
34¼	27⅝	A Gnln	pf1.80	45	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	
14	8⅞	Am Hoist	.40	47	12⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
77⅝	70	A Home	1.70	134	76⅝	76⅝	75¼	76⅛	—⅛
38	31⅝	Am Hosp	.36	205	34½	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+⅛
15	13	Am Invst	.50	34	14½	14½	14	14⅛	—⅛
38	23⅝	A Medical	.12	218	37⅞	37⅞	34	36¼	—⅛
37⅛	22½	A MfCx	1.40	91	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
101¼	89½	A MfCx	pf 4	2	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1¼
9	5⅝	Am Motors		335	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
43⅛	37½	ANatGas	2.10	163	38¼	38½	37⅝	38¼	+⅛
14	10½	Am Photo	.16	171	13⅝	13½	13¼	13¼	—⅛
40¼	41½	A ResDv	.04g	117	50⅝	51	50⅛	50½	+⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Am Seat	.72	8	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
35	25¾	Am Ship	.60b	15	34⅞	35	34½	34½	—⅝
28¾	25	A Smelt	1.90	523	61½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
52½	41¾	AmSoAir	.70	62	51⅝	51⅝	50¼	50¾	—⅜
32¼	24⅛	Am Std	1	223	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
91	80	A Std	pf4.75	12	80⅝	80⅝	79½	79½	—1
27⅝	22⅛	Am Sterl	.40	5	25¼	25¼	25	25	
53⅝	47¾	Am T&T	2.60	1386	48⅝	48⅞	48⅛	48½	—⅝
14⅝	13	AWaWk	.60	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
18	16½	AWW Sftl	.25	2200	17½	17½	17½	17½	
17⅞	16	AW pref	1.25	2100	17½	17½	17½	17½	
10⅝	7	Am Zinc		7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
23	18	Ameron	.60	36	20	21	20	21	+⅞
18⅝	14⅝	Ametek	.60a	41	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅛
35¼	27⅞	AMF Inc	.90	154	35	35	34½	34⅝	—½
50½	38⅝	Amfac	.80	16	47⅛	48⅝	47⅝	48¼	+1
65⅝	54	AMP Inc	.44	637	65⅛	65⅝	64⅛	64⅝	—⅛
10⅝	8¼	AmPsh	.18a	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
23⅝	16½	Ampex Corp		537	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅝
43⅛	34⅛	Amstar	1.70	34	40¼	41	40½	41	
58⅛	47½	Amstr pf	2.65	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	—⅝
10	9⅛	Amstr pf	.68	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
35⅝	29½	Amsted	1.40	18	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
9⅝	7	Amtel	.32	32	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅝	18⅝	Anaconda	1	162	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
23	19⅛	Ancora Svc	1	4	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
45⅝	36½	And Clay	1.20	10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅝
18½	13½	ApacheCp	.25	44	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
36⅝	30⅞	ApcoO	1.20f	30	32½	32½	32⅛	32⅛	—⅛
24⅞	20	APL Corp		19	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅛
20⅝	17⅛	APL pf	C1.06	1	20	20	20	20	
136¼	117	ARA Svc	1.06	34	133	133	132	132	—1½
22⅝	18	Arcata	.03g	19	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
38	34	ArcatgN	pf 2	2	38½	38½V	38	38½	
46⅝	33	Arch Dan	1	116	42¼	43⅛	42	43⅛	—½
25	20½	Ariz PSv	1.08	53	22⅝	22½	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
13	8⅝	Arlens D	Str	58	12⅛	12½	12	12	—⅛
16⅛	12	Arlen Rlty	Dv	687	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+⅝
23⅛	19	Armco	Stl 1	282	20⅛	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
29⅞	27½	Armc	pf 2.10	28	29⅝	29½	28⅞	28⅞	+⅛
65	54	Armr	pf4.75	210	63½	63½	62½	62½	
37⅞	31½	Armst	Ck .80	244	35⅛	35¼	34¼	34⅝	—⅛
40	34	Arm Ru	1.60	11	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	Aro Corp	.90	1	22	22	22	22	—⅛
35⅝	25	Arvin Ind	1	79	34½	34⅝	33⅝	34	—⅞
30½	24	Ashld Oil	1.20	340	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	—⅝
10½	6⅞	Assd Brew		21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50¼	40	Assd DG	1.20	56	48½	48½	48	48½	
34¼	30⅛	Asd Sp	1.20	5	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	—⅝
12⅝	9⅞	Assd Transp		27	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Athlone Ind		80	20⅝	20½	19½	19⅝	—⅝
25½	23⅝	AtlCyEl	1.36	14	24⅛	24½	23⅞	23⅞	—⅝
72⅝	61⅛	Atl Richfld	2	124	67½	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	+⅛
61	54⅝	AtlRch	pf3.75	2350	58	58½	58	58	
122	105¼	Atl Rich	pf 3	4	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	+1
59⅝	49⅝	AtlRch	pf2.50	54	53½	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	
26⅞	22½	Atlas Chem	1	138	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Atlas Corp		72	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
14⅛	8⅞	ATO Inc	.06a	107	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
9⅞	8	Aurora Prod		16	8½	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
57	43⅝	Autom Data		44	54⅞	54⅞	54	54	—⅝
8½	4⅞	Automtn Ind		187	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
18	13⅝	Avco Corp		82	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15½	—½
5	3⅛	Avco Cp	wt	27	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
45	37⅝	Avco	pf3.20	22	41⅛	41⅛	40½	40½	—⅞
35⅞	31	Avery Pd	.20	179	34	34	31½	32	—2¼
14⅝	8⅛	Avnet Inc		136	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—1¼
30	19½	Avnet pf	1	1	30	30	30	30	
98⅝	83⅛	Avon Pd	1.10	177	94	95½	94	95¼	+1
18½	14¼	Aztec Oil	.73f	117	16⅝	17¼	16½	17¼	+⅝

B

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
34⅝	22	BabckW	.50	61	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞	—⅝
35½	25⅝	BakrOilT	.65	44	34	34½	34	34½	+
34⅝	31⅝	Ball GE	1.82	99	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	32	
64½	56¼	Balt G pf	C4	z110	61	61	61	61	—1½
12⅝	7½	Bangor Punt		13	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	—⅝
25⅞	9	BangP pf	2	71	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
18⅝	14⅝	Bang pf	1.25	5	17	17	17	17	
33	25⅝	Bk ofCal	1.40	10	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	
49	43⅝	Bank of NY	2	63	46⅝	47⅝	46¼	47½	+½
67	40	Bank Tr	2.84	38	64⅛	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+¼
49⅝	42⅝	BarbO	2.31f	2	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
54½	44	Bard CR	.25a	7	53	53	52½	52½	—1
14⅝	11⅝	Basic Inc	.80	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
40	34	Basic	pf2.50	240	36½	36½	36½	36½	—⅝
19⅞	12⅝	Bates Mfg		152	19½	19½	18½	18½	—⅞
24½	16⅛	Bates Mf	pf 1	61	23⅝	23½	22¼	22⅝	—1
29⅝	22⅝	Bathind	.20	95	27½	27½	27¼	27½	—⅛
73	46⅝	BauschLb	.80	1041	73	79⅝	73	77	+2⅞
31	25½	Baxt Lab	.11	39	31	31	31	31¼	+⅛
11⅛	9½	Bayk Clr	.38	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅝
4	40⅛	Bearings	1	4	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅝
40⅛	34⅛	BeatFds	1.16	189	38	38	37	37½	—⅝
106	92	Beat Fds	pf 4	1	107	107	107	107	+1
41	26⅝	Beckman	.50	47	39	40	39⅝	39⅝	+⅛
44½	35¼	Bect Dick	.30	115	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41¼	—⅝
17⅞	12	Beech Air	.75	29	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
24⅝	17—	BelcoPet	.80b	60	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
38½	23⅝	Belden	1.60	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
26¼	16¼	BeldnaR	.60b	19	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
46	28⅛	Bell How	.40	727	45½	46½	45¼	45¼	+⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Bell Intrcon		36	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
20½	16	Bemis Co	.40	181	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	—⅝
37½	25⅛	Bendix	1.60	81	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
58¼	48⅛	Bendix	pf 3	18	57⅛	57⅝	57	57⅝	+⅛
60	51½	BeneficCp	1.60	416	57⅝	57⅝	57¼	57½	—⅜
62	53½	Benefi	pf4.50	270	59	59⅛	59	59⅛	+⅛
90	80½	Benefi	pf4.30	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—⅝
35⅝	31½	Benfi Snf	2.50	220	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Benguet		224	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
		Benguet	In	5	7½	7½	7½	7½	
13⅛	7⅝	Berkey Pho		191	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅝
24⅛	21⅛	Beth Stl	1.20	194	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
50	43½	Big Three	.60	22	49	49	48¼	48¼	—⅛
68⅛	56	Black Dk	.88	48	67⅞	68	67½	68	+⅛
22⅝	16	BlairJohn	.48	38	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	—½
28⅛	20	Bliss Laug	1	14	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅝	
75	61⅛	BlockHR	.36	77	69⅞	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+⅝
75	53⅝	Blue Bell	1.20	49	70⅝	71	70½	71	
31½	15⅛	Bobbie Brks		118	17	17	16⅝	16½	—⅛
24⅞	14⅝	Boeing Co	.40	734	21½	22½	21⅛	21¾	+⅝
49⅝	41	BoisCas	.25b	668	43⅝	43⅝	42¼	42½	—⅝
16½	8	Bond Ind		54	13	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
26⅛	19½	BookMth	1.20	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	—⅝
28	24⅞	Borden	1.20	143	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+⅛
32	26⅛	BorgWar	1.25	192	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	29	—1⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Borman	.16p	33	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅛
40⅞	34½	BosEdis	2.36	63	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅝
11⅝	10⅝	Bos Ed	pf6.88	z310	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16½	9⅞	Bourns Inc		29	16	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	—⅛

C

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
50¼	40⅝	Cabot Cp	.70	115	48⅝	48⅝	48½	48½	—⅛
12⅝	8	Cadence Ind		57	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	8	Cal Finanl		10	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
16½	10	Callahn Mng		47	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
33⅛	26¼	CampRLx	.45	40	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32	—1⅛
24⅛	30⅞	Camp Sp	1.10	573	38⅞	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	—½
9	7⅛	Cdn Brew	.48	9	7⅞	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
71	66⅛	Cdn Pac	3.30	10	66⅝	66⅝	65⅝	65⅝	—⅝
19½	14⅝	CanalR	1.10	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅝
43½	29	Cap C Bdcstg		130	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
63½	48⅛	Carbrun	1.50	44	59	59	57⅝	57⅝	—1½
19⅝	16	Carlisle	.60	92	18½	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+⅛
77	60½	CarolCpOil	5	2270	69	70	69	69	+1
27⅞	25½	Carp PLt	1.46	118	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
24⅝	20¼	Carp Tec	1.40	73	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	
40⅝	33	CarrierCp	.60	204	35⅝	35⅞	35	35⅛	—⅛
35	30⅝	CarrG	1.32g	4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
19⅛	15⅛	CartWal	.40e	49	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
27	20⅛	CastleCk	.60b	79	24½	25⅛	24	24⅛	—⅝
49	42⅛	CaterTr	1.20	174	47½	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
6½	4½	CCI Corp		35	5½	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
20½	14⅝	CCI Co	pf1.25	2	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅝	—⅛
25½	18	Ceco Corp	.90	29	23	23	22½	22½	—1
70⅝	62½	CelaneseCp	2	187	70	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	—⅝
65⅝	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	5	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	+⅛
45⅝	36½	Cenco Ins	.20	261	41½	42⅛	41⅛	41⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9½	Cent Foy		85	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅝
27	23⅛	Cn Hud	1.48	489	25½	25½	24½	24½	—1
28	25⅝	CentilLt	1.56	31	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+⅝
69	61	CntlLt	pf4.50	z100	66	66	66	66	—½
22⅝	19⅛	CentPS	1.20	43	20⅞	21	20⅝	20⅞	—⅛
26⅞	22¼	CentLaEl	1	42	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
21⅛	19	CenMPw	1.0	18	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
57⅛	46⅛	CentSWst	2	68	49⅝	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅛
27⅛	22½	Cent Soya	1	22	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅝
22⅝	19½	CenTel	.90b	221	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝	+⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Cerro Cp	.80	91	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
31⅝	23½	Cert-teed	.80	40	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—⅛
51	23⅛	Cert-led	pf.90	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	—⅛
22½	17½	CessnaAir	.60	23	21½	z21⅝	21½	21⅝	+
23⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl	.80a	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9	5⅛	Chadbrn Inc		102	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	—⅝
7⅛	6	Chadbn pf	.46	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
35½	29½	ChampS	1.20	91	33⅝	33½	32⅝	32⅝	—1½
43½	36⅝	Charter NY	2	184	41½	41½	41	41⅛	—⅛
57	48⅝	ChaseManh	2	770	56½	56	56½	57⅝	+1⅛
47⅞	32½	ChaMT	1.03g	248	47½	47½	45⅝	46⅝	—½
27½	23½	Checker Mot		8	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	—⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Chelsea	.24	284	13½	14½	13½	14	+⅝
30⅛	25⅛	ChmZell	1.20	39	27⅞	28	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
47⅛	40⅛	ChemNY	2.86	22	45	45½	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
10⅞	8⅛	Chenrway		22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
37	29½	ChesVa	1.60	8	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	+1⅛
59⅝	53	Ches Ohio	4	27	58½	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+⅛
49⅛	44½	Chesbgh	1.04	38	48⅛	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	—⅛
12	7⅞	Chi East III		7	10⅛	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10⅛	ChiMill	SPP	25	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
23⅝	12½	Chi Mil	SP pf	8	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
41½	36	ChiPneuT	2	228	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Ch Rl cl	NW	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
12½	8	ChocFull	.25r	83	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
9⅞	7⅞	Chris Craft		50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
34	29½	Chris Cft	2pf	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅝
20½	16	ChrisCft	wpf	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
24⅛	18	Chromall	.50	49	23	23	22	22	—⅛
102	79½	Chromi	pf 5	1	94	94	94	94	
39⅝	24½	Chrysler	.60	1663	24½	26⅝	26	26⅝	—⅝
22⅞	21½	Ci Mtg	.53g	268	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22	+½

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
15½	7	Gimbel Bf	1	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15½	10⅝	Gino Inc		43	20⅞	20⅞	19⅞	20	— ⅝
9⅝	7⅛	Glen Alden		115	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9	5	GlenAl pf3.75	1	74	74	74	74	74	—1½
4	2⅝	Glen Alm pf	3	72	72	72½	72	72½	+1½
39½	29⅝	GlenAl pf2.25	1	37	37	37	37	37	—2
19⅝	12⅝	Global Marin	1.02	194	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Globe Un .40		491	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	+1⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Goodrich 1		20	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Goodyr .85		531	30⅝	30½	30	30⅛	— ⅛
13½	12⅝	GorJelyrA .24		54	18½	18½	18	18	—1
18⅝	30⅝	Gould Inc 1.40		43	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅝
15⅛	7⅝	Grace 1.30		95	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅝
9	2½	Granby 1.40		21	24⅛	24½	4	24½	+ ⅛
25	21	GrandUn .80		31	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅝
14⅝	11⅝	GrantCTV .511		37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	22½	Granitville 1		76	23⅛	23½	23½	23½	— ⅝
35½	46	Grant W 1.50		366	61	61	59⅝	59⅝	—2⅛
5	2⅝	GrayDrg 1.20		12	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅛	Grt A&P 1.20		34	37	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	33⅛	GtLkDr 1.20a		4	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
18	10	GtNorIron 1a		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
15⅝	43⅛	GtNoNek 1.60		100	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
8	2⅛	GSNI pfB 1.6		4	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	GtNN pfA.40		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28	22⅛	Gt West Fin		245	26	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅝
34	25⅝	GrnGulf .90		25	30	30	30	30⅛	— ⅝
10⅝	6½	GrWestin .60		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28½	16⅝	Grn Giant .96		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	GRN Stmp 1.20		197	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Greyhound .7		432	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
25	21⅛	Grolier .60		44	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
26	19⅝	GrumanCo 1		30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
44½	31⅝	GtWFnd .25a		92	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	42½	+1½
19½	46⅝	GtWNON 2.80a		10	81	81½	81⅝	81	+ ½
23⅝	28⅝	Gulf Oil 1.50		357	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+⅛
32⅝	21⅝	Gulf Resrcs		80	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅝	GulfStat pf.50		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝
27⅝	17⅝	GulfWes .625		9	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	— ½
26½	21⅝	GtSlUtil 1.04		46	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
25⅝	51½	GulfSU pf4.44		2000	62½	62½	62½	62½	+1½
45	40	GulfSU pf4.40		200	52	52	52	52	
21⅝	19	Gulf Wn .56		372	27½	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
91	42⅝	GulfW pf5.25		2	91	91	91	91	+3
47½	47½	GulfW pf 3.67		7	57⅝	58	57½	57½	
71⅝	58	GulfW pf5.75		2	68⅝	68⅝	68½	68½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Gulton Ind		45	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛

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1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
41	35	HackWat 2.20	3	38½	38½	38½	—	38½	+ ½
32⅝	27⅝	Hall Pr 1.60a	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
58	46⅝	Hallburt 1.05	94	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ½
6⅝	3⅝	Hamil Wat	68	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5½	
26½	22⅝	Hamm Pap 1	74	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	
13⅝	9½	Hammond .40	83	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝	
42⅝	35⅝	Handman .40	74	39⅝	40⅝	39	39	—1½	
23⅝	18⅝	Hand Har .72	10	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅝	
125⅝	76⅝	Hanes .54a	20	101⅝	104⅝	101⅝	104⅝		
36⅝	25⅝	Hanna M 1.20	11	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+1½	
48	35⅝	Harcourt 1	178	44⅝	46⅝	44	44	—1	
67½	54⅝	HARRIS Inl 1	54	65⅝	66⅝	65⅝	66	+ ⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	Harsco Cp 1	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛	
29	25⅝	HartMrx .80	75	26⅝	27	26½	26½	— ⅛	
21⅝	17	HarvAl 1.20	15	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝	
32⅝	29	Hawaii El 1.44	5	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛	
19⅝	16	Hayes Alloy 1	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝	
11	8	Hazelline	29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
8⅝	4	HCA Inc	16	6	6	5⅝	5⅝		
25⅝	21⅝	HeclaMin .125	38	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝	
43	33⅝	Heinz HJ 1.c	47	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ½	
11⅝	8⅝	Helena Cust	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝	
28⅝	24	Heller Int .60	286	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
123	104⅝	Heller pfd.87	1	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	—5½	
17½	15	HelmPd .480	80	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛	
25⅝	21⅝	Helmrich .88	30	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛	
4⅝	3½	Hemisph Cap	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
8⅝	7	Hemifar .16a	5	7½	7½	7½	7½		
46⅝	41⅝	Hercules 2.50	244	42½	42½	41⅝	42½	— ⅛	
31	26⅝	Hershy 1.10	22	29⅝	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛	
50⅝	43	Heublein .85	77	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛	
44⅝	29½	Hew Pack .20	296	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	High Voltge	47	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝	
51⅝	39⅝	Hilton Hotl 1	44	50⅝	50½	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅝	
37	23⅝	HoeMnWal .90	31	30⅝	31	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝	
17	7	Hoff Electrn	40	14½	15	14½	14½	+ ½	
44⅝	36⅝	HolDayInn .100	35	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝	
20⅝	14	HollySug .30p	50	15½	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝	
29⅝	22⅝	Homestake .40	45	29	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛	
116½	82	Honywell 1.30	133	109⅝	109½	107½	107½	—1⅝	
32	27½	HoovrBl 1.20	1	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛	
41	23½	HospitCp Am	43	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	— ⅝	
37⅝	28⅝	Host Intl .36	9	37⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝		
14⅝	11⅝	Houdaille .60	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝		
18⅝	15⅝	Houg Mifl .40	37	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ½	
47⅝	37⅝	HouseholF 1.20	35	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	HousF pf4.40	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
58⅝	48⅝	HousF pf2.50	9	52⅝	54⅝	52⅝	53⅝	54½	+1
74⅝	65⅝	HousF pf2.37	3	72⅝	73½	72⅝	73½		
49⅝	45	HousLP 1.20	71	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅛	
49⅝	43	HousNGas .80	82	47⅝	47⅝	47	47⅝		
29⅝	20½	How John .24	17	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	Howmet .79	46	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝	
25½	22⅛	Hubbard .72g	85	23½	23½	23	23⅝		
24	19⅝	Hud Bay 1.20	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅝	
		HudBy Inl.20	17	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝		
14	11	Hugh Hat .40	8	12	12½	12	12	— ½	
21⅝	16	Hunt Chm .12	54	17⅝	19	17⅝	19	+1	

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1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
36	32	IdahoPw .60	14	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	34	— ⅛	
17½	13⅝	Ideal Bas .40	174	17½	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛	
83½	74	Ideal P 4.75	1	83	83	83	83	+1	
38⅝	29	Ill Cent 1.14	28	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛	
60½	50	Ill Cen pfd	7	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛	
44⅝	39	Ill Power 2.20	77	42⅝	43⅝	42⅝	43⅝		
36	32⅝	Ill Pow pf2.35	2100	34½	34½	34½	34½		
33⅝	29⅝	Ill Pow pf2.21	2100	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛	
37½	37½	Ill Pow pf2.10	220	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛	
16⅝	13⅝	Imsrl Cp Am	102	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		
43⅝	34⅝	INA Cp 1.40	181	41⅝	42	41	41⅝		
17⅝	8⅝	Income Capit	27	12	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛	
10⅝	9⅝	Inc CCu .36g	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛	
30⅝	25⅝	Indian Hd .80	75	30½	30½	29⅝	30½	— ⅛	
110	94½	Ind Hd pf4.50	1	103½	107½	107½	107½	—2½	
30⅝	28½	IndiaGs 1.72	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝		
30	25⅝	IndiaSPL 1.50	14	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅝	
105	99½	Ind PL pfd.25	1	102½	102½	102½	102½		
20½	18⅛	Indsl Nat .90	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
55⅝	45	Inger Rand .72	494	50⅛	51	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅝	
41⅝	37½	IngRd pf2.35	12	41½	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛	
21⅝	17⅝	Inland Stl 2	76	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ½	
13⅝	10⅛	Inmont Corp	164	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛	
20⅝	18⅝	Insilco .70	17	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝		
24	19⅝	Insilc pfA1.25	7	23⅝	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛	
51	40⅝	InspirCop 2	39	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	45	— ½	
47	40⅛	Intercs 1.20	10	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝	
27⅝	24⅛	Intrlnks 1.40	66	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛	
365⅝	310	IBM 4.20	231	355⅛	357	354	355	— ⅛	
57	48⅝	Int Chm Nclr	197	53⅛	53½	52½	53⅛	— ⅛	
73	63	IntFlavFr .80a	24	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅛	
33⅝	27½	Int Harv 1.80	174	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝		
15⅝	13⅝	Intrnkpt .225	9	15	15	14⅝	14⅝		
35⅝	29⅝	Int Indust	155	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝		
23⅝	16⅛	IntInds pf	604	16	16	12½	13⅝	—2⅛	
18	13⅝	Int Mineral	385	16⅛	17⅛	16	17	+ ⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	Int Mng	38	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	0	
46⅝	42⅝	In Nick 1.60a	403	45⅛	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝	
36⅝	33⅝	Int Pap 1.50	231	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅛	
25⅝	21	IntPwr Sec	72	24⅝	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛	
61⅝	49	Int RectPen							
108⅝	93⅝	Int T&T 1.15	239	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛	
102⅝	87	IntT&T pfK4	8	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛	
77½	62	IT&TpfN 2.25	213	73	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝		
44⅝	35½	Int Util 1.40	209	43½	43½	42⅝	43⅝	— ⅝	
50⅝	39⅝	Int Util A	9	48½	48	47⅝	48	— ⅝	
34⅝	27⅛	Interpace 1	13	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛	
21⅝	14⅝	IntsBrand .90	60	20⅝	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅛	
28⅝	18	IntersPw 1.28	23	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝		
11	13½	Intersl Strs	73	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅛	
38	27⅝	Iowa Beef	48	28⅝	28⅝	29	29	— ⅝	
22½	19⅝	Iowa El 1.20	19	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛	
28⅝	23⅝	IowaIllGs 1.28	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝		
26⅝	21⅝	IowaPow 1.16	19	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	
24⅝	18½	IowaP&L 1.36	24	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛	
26⅝	20	Ipco Hosp .24	37	22⅝	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	ITE Imp .60	16	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅝	
43⅝	29½	Itek Corp	178	41	41⅝	40½	40⅝	— ⅝	
138	115⅝	ITT Sv. pf4.50	3	137	137	136	136	—1	

J-K

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18⅝	8⅝	JacksnAil .24	41	15⅛	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	Jaeger .20	15	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛	
24½	14⅝	Jamison .60b	18	21⅝	21⅝	20⅛	20½	— ⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	JapnFd 1.51g	146	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝	
		JapFd Inl.41g	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
39⅝	27	JeffnPilot .80	139	35	36	34⅝	35½	+ ½	
65½	51½	Jewel Co 1.50	57	63⅝	65	63⅝	65	+7	
40⅝	34⅝	Jim Walt .50	122	38½	39	38	38⅝	— ½	
45⅝	20	JimW pf 3.60	12	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	43½	— ⅝	
46⅝	39⅝	JohnMan 1.20	77	41	41⅝	41	41	— ⅛	
88½	56⅝	JohnJoh .60	84	74	74⅝	74	74	+ ⅛	
34⅝	27⅝	Johns Sdc .80	19	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛	
59⅝	48	JonLogan .80	41	55	55	57½	57½	— ⅛	
13⅝	9½	Jones Lau	24	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12½	— ⅛	
59½	44½	JonsLau pf 5	100	50	50	50	50		
23	21⅛	Jorgensn 1.20	5	22	22	22	22		
54⅝	47⅝	Joy Mf 1.40	113	53	53⅛	53	53		
38⅛	33⅝	Kaiser Alum 1	153	35⅝	36	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛	
83	74	Kalis Bros .475	1	81	81	81	81		
70½	63½	Kal Al pf 4.12	2	66	66	66	66		
39½	34	Kal Al pf2.37	200	38⅝	39½	38½	39½	+ ⅛	
24	20	KansCity .60	2	23	23	23	23	— ⅛	
23⅝	20⅝	KansCity pf1.37	9	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21½	— ½	
24⅝	17⅝	KansMar .625	7	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝	
37⅝	34⅛	KCPwLt 3.80	67	36⅝	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅛	
62	58⅛	KC PL pfA.20	220	60	61	60	61	+1	
39½	34½	KC Sou Ind 2	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛	
26	24⅛	Kan GE 3.44	78	25½	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛	
34⅝	30⅝	Kayser 1.52	7	33⅛	33	33⅝	33½	+ ⅛	
27⅝	25⅝	KanPL 1.30	8	27⅛	27⅝	27	27	— ⅝	
16⅛	9⅛	Katy Ind	305	15½	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½	
41⅝	32⅝	Katy In pf wi	35	40½	41⅛	40½	41½	+1	
57⅝	43	Kaufd Brd .20	133	57½	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅝	
17⅝	13	Kawneck .30	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅝	
28½	21⅝	KayserRo .40	9	26	26⅝	26	26½	— ⅛	
69⅝	54⅝	Keister 1.40	21	68	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅝	
32	26⅝	Keller Ind .40	21	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝	
36⅝	23⅝	Kellog 1	35	25½	25½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝	
39⅝	26⅝	Kelseyh 1.20	17	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝		
28⅝	26	Kennecott .7	6	26	26	26	26		
42⅝	33	Kennecott .7	412	37½	37⅝	37	37	— ⅝	
22	17⅝	KyPrCbk .80	372	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛	
32⅝	28	Ky Util 1.68	12	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅝	
129	104⅝	KerMcG 1.50	53	122⅛	122½	122	122	— ½	
20⅝	17⅛	Keystone 1	8	19⅝	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛	
32	24⅛	Kidde Co .60	82	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	
58	47⅝	Kimb pfB 4.5	1	56½	56½	56½	56½	+	
34⅝	30⅝	KimCk 1.20	22	33⅛	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅛	
17⅝	17⅝	KingsDfr n	395	17⅛	18⅛	17½	17⅝		
35½	28⅝	Kinney Sv .25	604	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛	
70½	56	Kinney pf1.25	5	69	69⅛	69	69	— ½	
68⅝	56⅝	Kinney pf.50	3	68½	68½	68½	68½	+3½	
54⅝	43	Kirsch Co 1	20	53	53	52⅛	52⅛	— ½	
58	48⅛	KLM 2.22g	46	56⅛	56⅛	55½	55½	— ⅝	
		KLM fn2.22g	1	49	49	49	49		
58⅝	43⅝	KnightN .25	3	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	+ ½	
22⅝	18	Koehring	32	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½	
37	31⅝	Koppers 1.60	16	36⅝	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝	
62½	54½	Kopp pf 4	2160	60	60	60	60	—1⅛	
19½	9½	Koracorp Ind	55	17	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ⅛	
45⅝	40⅝	Krafco 1.70	121	44⅛	44⅝	44	44½	— ⅝	
76½	56⅛	Kresge SS .44	456	74½V	76	72	72⅝	—2⅛	
29⅝	23⅛	Kroehler	13	29	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛	
42⅛	36⅝	Kroger 1.30	254	42⅛	43½	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛	

L

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
24⅝	23½	Lacl Gas 1.45	16	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛	
21⅝	18⅛	Laman Seas 1	14	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛	
29⅝	21⅝	LaneBryn .65	212	27½	27½	26½	27	— ⅛	
48⅝	37⅝	Lanv Rltz .68	32	39⅝	39⅝	39	39⅛	— ½	
57½	49	Lanvin pf.80	1	50	50	50	50		
13	8	LaPrce .8N	17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	LaerSlep .50	912	13	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅛	

M

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
32½	22⅝	MacAnF .20	12	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛	
7½	5	MacDonald	57	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	Macek Co .30	21	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅝	
42½	33½	Macy RH 1	142	41½	42	41½	42	+ ⅛	
64	55	Macy pf 4.25	2170	61	61½	60½	60½	— ⅝	
20⅝	17	Mad Fd .75g	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Mad Sq Gdn	3327	4⅝	5½	4½	5½	+1½	
30⅝	24	Mak Ch .40	39	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ⅝	
46⅝	38⅝	Malinckrodt	20	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1½	
50	37½	Mallory 1.80	33	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛	
20⅝	15⅝	Manhind .56	3	17½	17½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝	
76½	67½	Man Han 3.12	93	76½	77	76	76½	+ ⅛	
32⅝	24⅝	MAPCO .90	64	27½	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ½	
40	32½	Marc pf 1.12	1	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	— ½	
38⅛	31	Marath 1.60	154	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1½	
37⅝	28½	Marcor .80	211	34⅛	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½	
47	33	MarcOil pf A2	18	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47		
15⅝	10½	Maremont	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½	+ ½	
38⅝	25⅝	Mar Mid 1.70	217	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅝	
41⅝	31⅝	MarlonL .32	8	45½	45½	45	45	— ⅝	
63⅝	51	Marlen .55a	43	61⅝	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	— ½	
13	10⅝	Marquth Cem	23	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
36⅝	28⅝	Marriott .95f	219	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝	
38⅛	27½	MarshFd 1.10	44	34	34½	33⅝	34½	+ ⅛	
23	17⅝	MartnMl 1.10	170	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝	
45	37⅝	MrvlCup .50	82	44	44	43½	43½		
58	45	Masco Cp .20	6	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝	
54⅝	51⅝	Masonite .72	23	54⅝	54⅝	54	54⅝	— ⅝	
13½	10	Massey Fer	643	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
		Massey F pn	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		
27½	23⅝	MasMut .30a	11	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+

American Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge Net
6	4⅝	Ardn P	12t	5	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	AerdnMf	.40	6	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
9⅝	3⅝	Adams Russ		16	7⅞	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
27½	15⅝	Action Ind		18	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Acme Prec		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅛	8⅝	Admiral Intl		122	14½	14½	13½	13½	—1
12⅝	8⅝	A&E Plast P		62	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	
7⅝	4⅛	Aerodex Inc		15	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
27⅞	19	Aerolat .50g		54	18⅞	20½	18⅞	20½	+1⅛
14	11¼	Aeronca .20e		67	11¼	11½	10⅞	11⅝	
8	5	Aerosol .10f		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
13¼	10¼	Affil Hosp	.20	9	11⅞	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ¼
9⅝	6	AIC Photo		3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	AIM Cos		255	2½	2⅝	2 ⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
19	14¼	Alarme Frt		64	14	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Airlift Intl		64	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec		10	12	12	11¾	12	— ¼
16¼	x1	Aerosol B	.25	77	15⅞	16	15⅝	16	
27⅞	22¼	Alax Ma	.15g	7	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅝	
65	57¾	AlaP pf	4.20	250	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ½
32¾	26¼	AlnWood	1.60	6	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
8½	5¼	Alaska Airl		44	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	
14	6⅝	Ala Wat	.24	40	11½	12	11½	11⅝	
7½	4½	Aldon Ind		3	6¼	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	17¼	AllsnM	1.03g	25	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
7⅝	6⅝	Al Amer Ind		2	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
16½	10¼	Alleghy Airl		56	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
11	6⅝	AlleghAtrl	wt	3	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅞	AlleghCp	wt	14	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	Allen El	.32t	25	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
45⅞	24¼	Allignce T	R	18	42⅞	42⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Allied Art		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	8	Allied Contrl		3	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Allison Stl	.40	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7¼	4	Alpha Ind		13	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Altamil	Cp	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
15½	12¼	Alter Fds	.50	3	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
60	51½	Alcoa pf	3.75	z100	57½	57½	57	57	— ⅜
15⅝	9¼	AlumSpec	.44	18	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
24	10⅞	Amco Ind		53	22⅝	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—1
12¾	6⅝	Ameco Inc		18	11½	11½	11¼	11⅛	—½
20	13⅝	Am Agronom		84	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
10½	6⅞	A AutVnd	.20	8	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Am Biltrt	.30	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8¼	4⅝	A BkStra	.21t	12	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
49¼	37½	AmBldgM	.30	3	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	21⅝	A CenM	1.04g	137	24⅞	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
23¼	17½	Am FinA	1.10	24	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
21½	18¼	AmFin pf	1.50	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	23¼	A Fitch	.60g	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Am Fitch	wt	29	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	A Israeli	.12g	8	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	9	A MaizeA	.33	26	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
14⅞	9⅛	A MaizeB	.33		14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
41¼	35⅝	Am Mf	1.20a	9	41⅛	41⅝	40⅞	41	
22½	18⅝	AmMotInns		23	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	24⅝	AmPetr	1.05e	15	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Am Precisn		9	3⅞	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	A RlfyTr	.30g	29	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech	1t	16	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅞	AmesDep	Str	4	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
41	35⅝	Amrep	Corp	109	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	3⅝	vIAndy	Gas	108	5⅛	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23⅝	Angelica	.1lt	30	34	35¼	34	35¼	+1½
2	1⅛	Anlo Lautro		16	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	Ansul Co		32	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	
9½	5¼	Anthony Ind		32	8⅞	9	8¼	8¼	
3½	2¼	AO Indust		65	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Apollo Indust		1	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	4½	Applied Data		48	11	11	10	10	—1
7½	4⅝	Applied Dev		30	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29½	23½	Aquitain Ltd		203	25	25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
25	17⅝	Arctic Ent		14	23¼	23¼	22⅝	23½	— ⅜
3¼	2	Argus Inc		19	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	13½	ArizColoLd	C	6	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	
29½	24⅝	ArkLGas	1.30	47	27⅞	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Arrow Elect		14	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
25⅝	18⅛	Arundel		33	23⅝	24¼	23	23	— ⅜
8⅞	5⅝	Arwood Cp		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19¼	13⅝	Asamera Oil		1145	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Ashl Oil	Can	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
7	7	ASPRO	.25	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23½	18¼	AssdBs	n.60	18	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	22	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	AssdFdSt	.20	12	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32⅞	26	AssdMtg	.60	43	29	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅜
38⅞	32	AsdProd	40	1	36	36	36	36	— ¼
4½	3	Astrex Inc		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Atco Chem		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅝	14½	Atlco Flnl	.40	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
19¼	15	Atlco M	.45g	48	19¼	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4¼	Atlco Mt	wt	309	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
33¼	28	AtCL Co	.30c	5	32⅛	32	32	32	— ⅛
17⅝	13⅛	AtlC Min	.62	42	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
2	1⅝	Atlas Cp	wt	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
32½	19⅞	Augat	.10	5	29	29	29	29	
18¼	14⅛	Austral Oil		240	16⅝	17⅝	16½	17⅛	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	Auto Bldg		29	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
14¼	8⅛	Automat Rad		49	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
9¼	7¼	AutomSvc	.20	41	7⅞	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
46⅞	32	AutoSwit	.20g	125	44¼	45¼	44½	44½	
7	5¼	AVC Corp		29	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
9	6⅝	AVEMC	.05e	44	8¼	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
9	6	Avisind	.10g	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
44⅝	33½	Avondl	1.20	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
		B							
29⅝	22	BagdCap	.40	3	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
25⅞	21	Baker Ind	.24	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	
39	28	Bald DH	1.20	14	37½	37½	36½	36½	—1⅛
4½	3⅝	Bald Sec	.16g	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	4¼	Ball Co		23	7⅝	7⅝	7	7¼	— ¼
3⅝	2⅛	BanPun	wt	11	3⅛	3⅛	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Bankfor Cnfl		334	11⅝	12½	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
37	24⅝	BankrUtil	.28	21	26⅛	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Banner Indus		22	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Bar Lynn		18	8⅛	8½	8	8⅛	
16	10⅛	Barnes Eng		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14¼	5⅝	Barnwel Ind		68	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
17	11	BarryRG	.70t	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅝	8⅛	Barry Wr	.20	105	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Bartell Med		75	7	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11½	6	Barth Sp	.33	11	10¼	10¼	10	10	
12⅛	9	BartonBr	.45f	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	Bartons Cdy		14	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Baruch Fostr		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅞	8⅞	BarwickET		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	BBI Inc		34	3⅝	3⅞	3¼	3¼	—1⅛
21	18⅝	Beco Ind	1	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	14	Behring Corp		44	15⅛	16	15⅝	16	+
6	4¼	Bell Electro		34	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
14½	6⅝	Benrus Corp		12	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+½
16⅝	11⅝	BergBrun	.24	31	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	22	Ber B	pf1.15	9	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Bertea Corp		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
27⅝	20	Berven Carpt		4	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	
10⅞	6⅞	Beth Cp	.78t	10	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent		166	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15⅝	
23½	17⅝	BisBearA	1	6	23	23¼	23	23¼	
26½	22¼	BlineysS	.80	10	26¼	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Bluebird Inc		28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Bluelrd wt		55	4⅛	4¼	3⅝	4	
21⅝	15½	Bohack Corp		42	21⅛	20¼	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	Bolt Beranek		24	7¼	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Botany Ind		27	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
6⅛	3½	Bowmar Ins		7	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+1⅛
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co	.16	6	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ½
20⅝	15	Bow Vall	.10	36	15⅛	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	35½	Brad Ragan		20	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35¼	— ¼
18⅝	12⅝	Bradt Sp	.40a	84	17⅝	17⅝	16¼	16½	—1⅜
31⅞	21⅛	BradCom Sy		49	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅜
13¼	9	Branch In	.50	3	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	6¼	BranlAir	wt	16	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	14⅞	BrascanLt	1b	65	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Braun En	.32	13	18½	18½	18	18⅝	— ⅜
7½	6⅝	BrA Tob	.10g	4	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	—1-16
8	6 11-16	BrATb r	.10g	4	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	BroDart Ind		31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	Brody Seatg		3	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—1⅛
11½	7⅝	BrksPer	.20	7	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Brown Co	wt	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
26⅝	24⅝	BrwnF A	.40b	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
26½	22⅞	BrwnF B	.40b	26	25½	25½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	BrownF pf	.40	1	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert		41	13½	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
38	6¼	BT Mtg	Inv	16	36⅞	37	36½	37	
3⅝	2⅛	BTB Corp		537	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	BTUEng	.38	52	12¼	12¼	11⅝	12	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Buehler Cp		6	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
13	10	Buell Ind	.15r	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26½	19⅝	Bundy Corp	1	32	25⅝	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Burgess Ind		27	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
35	29½	Burns WJ	.60	3	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ½
4½	3	Burr JP	05g	9	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Butler Aviat		48	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5½	
15⅞	10	Buttes Gs Oil		59	15⅛	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
		C							
16⅝	12⅝	Cablecom Ga		32	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	20¼	Calder Inc		26	23⅝	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	— ¼
31⅝	22	Calcomp		148	31⅛	31⅝	29⅝	30⅛	— ⅜
41	16¼	CalHltCare		77	40⅝	41⅛	39½	39¾	—1¼
24⅝	15⅝	Camcolnc	.15	214	23½	24⅛	23½	24	+ ½
8 11-16	5 15-16	CampChib							
13⅞	9	CampbM	.20	48	7⅝	7 15-16	7 13-16	7 13-16	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	CdnEnr	G&O	43	4¼	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7	Cdn Homestd		507	13-16	7 15-16	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	13⅝	CdnHydro	.25	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
25½	23⅝	CdnInt P	1.80	17	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½
5	2⅞	Cdn Marconi		18	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40	35½	Cdn SuperOil		26	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Canaveral	.16f	20	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	Canoe Ind		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅞	16⅝	Cap Ind	.16g	51	19⅝	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
8¼	4⅝	Career Acad		9⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	10⅝	gcaresse	Inc	20	28¼	28¼	27⅝	28	
129¼	104½	Carnat	1.40a	2	129	129¼	129	129¼	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅝	Caro Pipe	.80	7	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
75½	65	CaroPL	pf 5	290	71½	72½	71½	72½	+1
10⅞	5⅝	Carousel Trls		60	8⅛	8⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	13¼	Carrols Dev		43	17	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	+ ¼
17⅝	16	CastleA	.80	2	17⅛	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Castleton Ind		24	3⅝	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
15⅝	8½	Cavitron Cp		10	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
11½	7⅛	CelluCraft		27	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	14¼	Cen Sec	1.15g	13	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	23¼	Centry El	.60	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
11½	7⅝	Centrynd	.24	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Certified Cp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Certron Cp		48	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12½	7¼	ChadwM	.35g	6	11	11½	11	11½	+ ½
34⅞	26¼	Champ Ho	1b	248	31⅝	33	31⅝	32½	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	Charan Ind		7	4⅛	4⅝	4½	4⅛	
14¼	11	Chart Gas	.40	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	Chemtronics		15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	Concord Fab		10	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼

(Continued on next page.)

Tokyo Exchange

March 24, 1971

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	147	Mitsubi Hvy nd	90
Canon Camb.	280	Mitsubi Shnji.	167
Dai Nip. Print.	275	Mitsui & Co.	197
Fuji Bank	237	Mitsukoshi	318
Fuji Photo	393	Nippon Elec.	230
Hitachi	118	Sharp	288
Honda Motor	167	Shiseido	895
C. Itoh	153	Sony Corp	3,800
Japan Air Lines	1,701	Sumitomo Bk.	287
Kanai Hi P.	780	Taisho Marine	218
Kao Soap	313	Takeda Chem.	368
Kirin Brewery.	224	Teijin	78
Komatsu	395	Tokyo Marine	330
Kubota I Wks	187	Toray	120
Matsu E Ind.	516	Toyota Motor	340
Matsu El Wks.	375		

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 24, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
INDUSTRIALS				
4390 Abitibi	7	7	7	— ⅛
1200 Acklands	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
2200 Agra Ind	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
226 Albta NG	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
2610 Argus pf C	9⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
2540 wt Sug	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
5543 Bk Nova S	24⅝	24½	24¾	
4425 Bell Can	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
2600 Block Bros	4.50	4.45	4.45	—.05
3700 Bowls	2.25	2.15	2.15	—.10
2015 Burns	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
830 Calg Pwr	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
625 Can Pack	20¾	20½V	20¾	— ⅛
6785 Can Perm Mtg	14¼	14	14	
719 Cdn Hydro	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
2650 Cdn Int Bk.	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
23965 Cdn Ind Gas	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
810 Can Tire	32¼	32⅛	32⅝	
1218 Can Weigh	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
8075 Capital Div	1.15	1.10	1.10	—.05
2000 Chemcell	4.90	4.80	4.85	—.05
400 Cmwlth H Ins	9½	9⅝3	9½	+ ⅛
1900 Con Build	1.75	1.65	1.70	—.05
9457 Consum Gas	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
1225 Crush Int	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
1692 Cygnus A	5.00	4.95	4.95	—.05
3800 Cygnus B	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
5397 Dom Fdrs	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
3860 Dom Stores	11⅝	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
260 duPont Can	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
224 Dylex Div A	5.00	4.90	4.90	
978 Falcon	144	144	144	
1100 Fam Play	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3245 Fed Grain	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
200 Fraser	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
700 Gen Dist Can	14	13¾	14	
900 Gt L Pap	19	18⅝	18⅝	
137 Gt W Life	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ½
1695 Greyhd Can	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3950 Guar Trust	10⅝	10¼	10½	
16618 Gulf Can	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
365 Hawk Sid	2.75	2.65	2.65	—.10
138 Huron & Erie	21½	21½	21½	
350 Indusmin	13½	12½	13½	
100 Inglis	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
515 Inland Gas	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13217 Int P Line	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
2940 Inv Grp A	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6555 Jockey Cl	5⅝	5½	5½	
3410 Keiser Resour	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23473 Labatt J	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅜
3897 Lk Ont Cem	2.65	2.55	2.65	+.10
525 L. Secord	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
950 Loblaw A	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
1700 Loblaw B	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6670 Loeb	4.65	4.25	4.55	+.25
3439 MacM Bl	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
520 Maple Mill	16½	16⅝	16½	+ ¼
205 Metro Strs	36½	36½	36½	
3627 Moore	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
5642 Norand	34⅝	34½	34½	
5610 Nor Ctl G	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
1065 OSF Ind	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
4450 Oshawa A	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1100 Labrad	38.50	37.87	38.25	+.50
2110 L. Duff	14.50	14.25	14.25	—.25
100 La Luz	5.50	5.50	5.50	
2700 Leitch	1.61	1.60	1.60	—.04
300 LL Lac	2.19	2.16	2.19	+.04
3673 Madeline	3.25	3.10	3.15	—.10
1700 Madsen	.80	.80	.80	+.04
600 Matrog	28.12	28.00	28.12	—.12
200 Newcon	5.55	5.55	5.55	
7600 New Imp	1.31	1.28	1.31	—.03
2400 Opem	11.62	11.37	11.37	
2250 Orchan	4.05	4.00	4.00	—.05
100 Pamour	2.15	2.15	2.15	
1414 Patino	24.75	24.00	24.00	—.50
525 Pine Pt	31.87	31.75	31.75	—.12
403 Placer	34.00	33.50	33.75	+.25
100 Rayrock	1.65	1.65	1.65	
36625 Sherritt	21.12	20.62	20.62	—.75
3950 Siscoe	1.76	1.74	1.75	
3955 Steep R	2.54	2.50	2.52	+.02
627 Sullivan	3.45	3.40	3.40	—.10
2870 Teck A	6.10	5.90	6.00	+.10
39400 Tribag	1.17	1.08	1.15	+.08
200 Un Keno	5.25	5.25	5.25	
1300 Upp Can	1.85	1.85	1.85	
7450 W Mines	3.75	3.65	3.65	—.

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Condec Corp	8	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	−¼
Comlly Cos	8	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
Conwrk .30b	5	10½	10½	10½	10½	−⅛
Conroy Inc	20	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
CnCin Fgr	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CnBnds .05g	5	10	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛
Con Oil Gas	141	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	−⅛
Con Refrig	53	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	
ConstDes .40	85	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+4⅛
Cont Motor	55	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
Cont Tel wt	16	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
Cook Elec .20	15	11½	11½	11½	11½	
Cook Ind	92	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Cook Pnt Ver	3	17½	17½	17½	17½	−⅝
Cooper Jarr	18	9	9	8½	8½	−⅝
Corrn Blk .72	4	24	24	24	24	
Cosmodyne	16	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
Coulins .40g	85	23½	23⅝	23	23	−⅛
Craig Corp	67	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	−1⅛
CramerE .30f	19	12½	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	−⅝
Crestbr Mgt	22	16⅝	16½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅝
Crocker 2.40a	70	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	−⅝
Crest Foam	78	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11	+⅛
Crestmont	7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
Cromptn 1.40	37	48½	48½	48	48½	−⅛
Crowley M .30	1	7	7	7	7	−⅛
CwnCPI 1.22f	27	44⅝	47⅝	44	44⅝	+1⅝
Crystal Oil	9	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	−⅝
Cubic Corp	44	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅝	−⅛
Curtis Mathes	33	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
CutlerA .40	130	36	36⅝	35	36⅝	−⅝
Cutlery .44	38	34½	34½	25½	33⅝	+1⅛

D

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Dalich .25g	72	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
Damon Corp	131	44⅝	45⅝	43	45⅝	−1⅝
DanielMfg f	5	23⅝	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅝
Davis Ind	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Data Control	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
Data Dynamic	16	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	−⅝
Data Prod	297	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Dby Allnas	19	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
Daylin .24	70	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
Daytin Wt	161	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
DeTran A	5	1½	1½	1½	1½	
DOA Develop	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
Dearborn St	27	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	−⅛
DeJur A .15e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
Del Labs	85	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅛
Delta Cp Am	27	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	−⅝
Deltona Corp	18	40⅝	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝	−⅝
Delta Rd Cp	12	23⅝	23⅝	22	22	−1⅝
Den Tel Ex	29	29	29½	28⅝	28⅝	−⅝
Dero Ind .15f	7	13⅝	13⅝	13	13⅝	
DeRose Ind	13	13½	13½	13⅛	13½	
Deseret Pk	18	23⅝	24	23⅛	24	+⅛
Detecto Scal	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
DevCoA 2.39f	265	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+⅛
Devon Appar	167	44⅝	46⅝	43	43	−1⅝
DHJ Indust	27	22⅝	22⅝	22	22⅝	−⅝
Dillard .20g	9	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	−⅝
Diodes, Inc	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Diversey .80	4	11½	11½	11	11	−⅝
Dixilyn Corp	52	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	11	−⅝
Doral Petrol	84	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Dorrier .40g	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Dorsey .16	64	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
DPA Inc	23	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Drew Nat'l	6	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	−⅛
Drhwr Hi .10e	74	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
Drug Fair .40	23	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	−½
Duralcy Co	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Duro Test .15d	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
Dynalectro	52	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Dynell E .40f	9	16	16	15½	15½	−⅝

E

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Eagle Clothr	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
EriSchell .40	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	
Eartb Resrcs	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
Eason Oil .20	36	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+⅝
EastnAir .54f	5	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅝
Eastn Frght	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Eazor Expr	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Eckman Cp	50	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅝
Ecologic Sci	131	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
Edgingtn Oil	18	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	−⅛
Edmos CVP N	7hs	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
Edo Corp	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
Egan M .15g	6	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
Ehrlch Photo	13	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13½	−⅛
Elco Corp	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	−⅝
Elect Hose 1	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
Elect Assist	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Elect Comp	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
Electron Eng	9	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8½	−⅛
Elect Reach	10	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+⅛
Electran .60	29	19½	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
Electros .22f	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
Elgin Nat wt	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
El Tronics	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Emmrsn Cp	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Emery In .30	54	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅝
Empire Fnl	40	17⅝	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
Enthn Inc	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅝
EpKoSho .30g	72	24⅝	25½	24½	25½	+⅝
Equit Cp .05e	116	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
Equity Fd wt	135	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+⅝
EquityNat In	22	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Ernst EC A	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Ero Ind	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Eskro Inc	5	14½	14½	14½	14½	−⅛
Espey Mfg	54	17⅝	8	7⅝	8	+⅝
Esquire Rad	33	19⅝	19⅝	17⅝	19⅛	−½
Essex Chem	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Ets-Hokin Cp	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Evans Ar Ind	7	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Executive .24	18	14½	14½	14½	14½	+⅛
Extencare	29	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛

F

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Fab Ind	23	30½	30½	28½	28½	−⅝
Fabian .40b	5	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Fabrics Natl	4	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
Fairtld Noble	54	12½	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
FairmCh .05e	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
Falcon Sbd	59	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅝
Family Rec	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	
Fanny Farm	13	17½	17½	16⅝	17	
Fed Resrcs	70	4½	4½	4½	4½	−⅛
FedMart .40b	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Felmont Oil	79	13⅝	14½	13½	14	+⅝
Fairway .22	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
Fibreboard wt	18	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
Fidel-MI .81g	37	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+⅛
Field Plastic	6	7⅝	7⅝	7	7	−⅝
Filmways	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
FiltrDyn .01e	28	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+⅛
FinSanBs .20	15	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅛	−⅛
FinKeni .24b	22	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	−⅛
Fst Conn .90a	17	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅝
FirstNth Real	13	3	3⅛	3	3	
FirstNtRI wt	27	7⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Fst SL S .16d	14	21	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
FstUn RE .28	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
FlscherP .44f	29	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
Fishman .40b	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
Flight Saft	5	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
Fla Capital	21	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
FlaTile A .20	2	18½	18½	18½	18½	−⅛
FloverInd A	21	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅛	−½
Fluke Mf .01f	6	12⅝	12½	12⅛	12½	−⅛
Fly Tiger wt	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅝
Foodrms .20	26	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅝
Ford Canada 2	2270	67⅝	69⅛	67½	69	−2½
ForestLb .07f	35	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅝
FrankMint .10	61	46½	46½	44½	46⅝	−1⅛
Frank R .19g	7	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
FrnksNo .60	55	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅝
Frantz Mf .34	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
Fresnillo .10g	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
Friend Frost	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
Frier Ind .36	7	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Frontier Air	18	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
Front Air wt	1	4	4	4	4	−⅛
Frye Indust	53	8	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛

G

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Gabriel Ind	24	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
Garan Inc .35	11	20½	20½	20½	20½	
Garcia Corp	48	22½	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
Garland Cp	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
gguatemGd .20	15	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
Gayld Ntl .25	121	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18½	−⅛
Gearhrt .24b	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
Gen Alloys	2	5	5	5	5	
Gen Battery	36	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	
Gen Builders	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
G CVINEMA .16f	7	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	3
G Employ .16	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−½
Gen Interiors	9	9	9⅛	9	9	
GenMtgI .33g	82	13⅝	14⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅝
Gen Plywood	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Genge Ind	45	21⅛	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
Genisco Tech	6	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅝	
GVERBERSc Ins	47	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11
GVIANT Pd .50a	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	78⅛
Giant Yel .40	166	11½	12⅛	11⅝	12	+⅛
GiantYel In.40	5	11½	12	11½	12	
Gilbert Cos	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Gilbert Fleet	108	22⅝	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅝
Gladding Cp	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Glasrock Prd	19	9½	9½	8⅝	9	−⅛
Glen Ger .12r	2	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
GlenDis B .15	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
Go'dblatt .36	2	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
Goodway	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Gorin Sr .50	22	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Gould Inc wt	45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
Granger As	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Granite Mgt	50	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	−⅛
Grass Val Gr	12	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	−⅛
GreatAm Ind	46	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
Gt Basin Pet	50	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½	
GtLak Chem	34	10½	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Greenmn .29f	41	25½	26	25⅝	26	+⅛
Greer Hyd	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Greyhc	13	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	
GRI Corp .12	50	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+1⅛
Groc Str 1.50	2900	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50⅛	
GrossTlcs .70	3	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
GrowChm .22	38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Gruen Ind	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅝
GSC Enterp	40	3⅛	4	3⅝	3⅝	
GTI Corp	39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Guardian Ind	11	39	39	38½	38½	−⅝
GuarMt .74g	38	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
GuardCh .07g	2	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
Guenden Ind	19	20½	20½	20½	20½	−⅛
GulfCan .40	6	16	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+⅛
GulfCan In.60	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Gulf St Land	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
GulfWind wt	732	10⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10½	−⅛

H

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Hampsh Des	93	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
HampSh .32	41	13½	13½	12	12	−⅛
Harland .05g	164	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35	−⅝
Harnischfr	18	27	27	25½	25½	−⅛
HarrAlrd .40	1	10	10	10	10	
Hartfld Zody	97	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
Harvard Ind	16	3⅝	3⅝	3	3	−⅛
Harvind pfA	4	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅝
Harvey Grp	47	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
Harvey St .24	19	18½	18½	17⅝	18	−⅝
Hastings .20e	37	9½	9½	9	9	−⅛
HealthMa .06	2	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	−⅝
Hecks Inc .16	45	43⅝	43⅝	45	43⅝	−⅛
Helmicke Ins	27	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
Helmerich .76	9	34	34	33½	33½	−½
Her Mal .12g	8	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	−½
HIG Inc .25f	2	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
HiShear .40	31	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−⅝
Higbie Mf .80	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
Hilbwn .04p	44	9½	9½	8⅝	9⅛	
Hilton ghot wt	60	36	36⅝	36½	36½	−⅛
Hipotronics	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
Hofm Indust	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
Holly Corp	64	21⅛	21⅛	2	2	−⅛
Holoph 1.20a	6	26	27	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
HomeO A .50	928	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅝
HomeO B .50	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
Hormel 1.50	3	52½	52½	52½	52½	−⅛
Hoskins .80a	30	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	−½
Hospital AMR	42	24⅝	24½	23⅝	24	−⅛
Host Ent .23f	14	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	−⅛
House Fabric	15	46½	46½	44½	46½	
House Vis .44	7	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	
HubbelA 1	6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
HubbelB 1	6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
Hubb pfB1.75	1	55	55	55	55	−⅛
Hubb pfA1.75	1	55	55	55	55	−⅛
HudB OG .50	15	44½	44½	43½	43½	−1½
Hudson Leas	17	16½	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
Huffman .60	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
HuskyOil .15	33	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	−⅛
Huyck Cp .48	78	40	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	−½
Hycon Mfg	31	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅝
Hydromatic	47	10	10½	10	10⅛	+⅝
Hydrom pf.60	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
Hygrad Food	25	37	37	36⅝	37	+⅛
HygrdFdpf 4	11	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+⅛

I

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
IdealToy 1f	140	35	35	32½	33⅛	−1½
IHC Inc	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
IllusNat Ens	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
IMC Magnet	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
ImpcGy .04f	13	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
ImpChm .14g	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+1-16
ImprIOil .50g	97	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+⅛
Indian Hd wt	27	15⅛	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
Imexco Oil	128	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
InfgnlP .15r	32	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅝	
Inland Credit	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
Instron Corp	67	12	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+⅛
Ingersn Syp	221	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
Int Controls	73	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	−⅝
IntCont A wt	26	4	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
Int Foodsvc	42	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	18	+⅝
IntProtein .10	72	21⅝	21⅝	20	20⅝	−1
Int Stretch	258	21	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	−⅛
Interphoto	15	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	−½
Interstate Un	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	−⅝
Intersystm	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
InvDivA 1.80	23	54½	54½	53	53½	−1⅝
InvDivB .45	24	13½	13½	13	13	−½
InvPdg .60b	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅝
InvtRcy .14e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Iroquois Ind	219	14⅝	16	14⅝	15⅛	+½
Irvin Indust	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
ISC Ind	8	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
Itel Corp	85	19⅝	20	18⅝	19⅛	−½
ITI Corp	44	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	

J-K

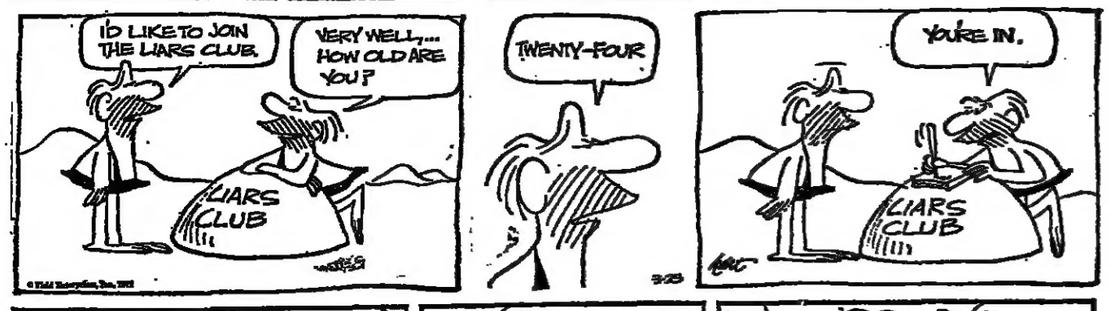
1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
Jaclyn .10g	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
Jamesway	43	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	−½
Jeannette Gl	18	25	25	24⅛	24⅛	−⅝
Jett Lak Pet	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
Jeffersn Strs	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
JervisB Corp	25	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅝
Jetronic Ind	23	2⅝	3	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
JohnPd .07g	7	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
JS Industries	3	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
Jupiter Cp	73	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	−⅝
Kaiser In .27f	139	13½	13½	13	13⅛	−⅛
Kaltvac .25f	122	7⅝	7½	7	7	−⅝
Kane Mill wt	43	10½	10⅛	10	10	−⅝
KanebPL .80	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
KnGE pf4.80	260	63½	63½	63½	63½	−½
Kauf Brd wt	48	35⅝	35⅝	34⅛	34½	−1
Kavanau	8	8	8	8	8	
Kay Jwly	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Kenton .22	185	22½	22½	22	22	−⅝
Ketchm .20b	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
Kewanee .90	18	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	
Kewanee pf 2	2	54½	54½	54½	54½	−½
Key Co	16	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅝
Keyst Ind .40	2	9	9	9	9	+⅛
Kilsmb .10g	17	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	
KlnArk Corp	57	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	−⅛
King Radio	41	8½	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
Kingsford .16	49	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛

L

1971 — Stocks and Div.	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge
LaBarge Inc	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
Latay Radio	16	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	−⅝
LAEngtn Appl	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
Lake Shore	90	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
LaMaur .36	7	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	−⅛
Langley Cp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
LaPoint .30a	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Larwin .40g	196	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅛
LaTour Bldg	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
LeaRonl .28	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
Leader Infl	10	11⅛	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
Leasco Cp wt	185	8	8½	7⅝	7½	−⅝
Lee Enf .20g	18	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	−⅛
Lee Natl	119	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅝
Leigh Prd .36	19	20½	20½	19½	19½	−⅝
Leisure Tec	21	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−⅛
LmerStr .80	40	44½	44½	43½	43½	−⅝
Lerner St wt	48	30½	30½	29	29½	−⅝
LeslieFn .40b	77	35⅝	35⅝	32½	32½	−⅝
LevinTown	222	8⅛	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
Levitz Furn	148	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	+1⅛
Liberty Fab	9	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
Liberty Loan	58	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	−⅛
Lilli Ann Cp	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
LilyLvnn A	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
LingTVgt wt	63	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅝
Lockwd K&B	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
Ladge&Shp	12	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
Lochman .22	23	23⅛

PEANUTS

B.C.



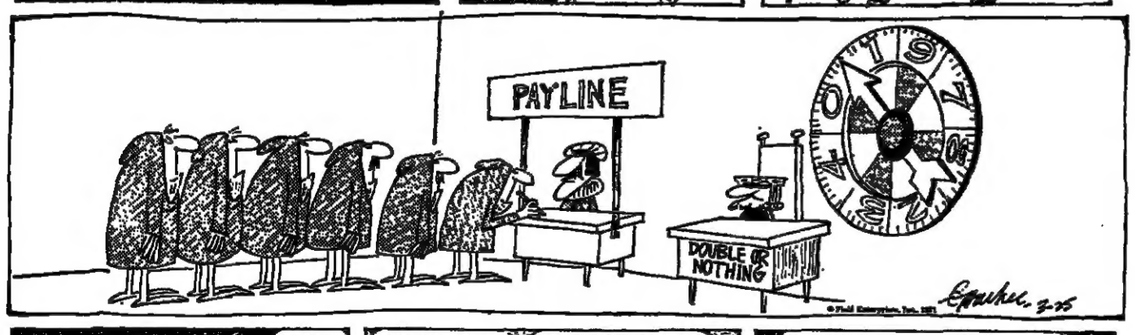
L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East produced a brilliant defensive play on the diagramed deal.

He felt slightly frustrated when the vulnerability and the opposing bidding prevented him from mentioning his heart suit safely in the auction, but as it turned out a heart lead would have helped South.

The bidding illustrates a point of style. Almost all tournament players open two no-trump with 21 or 22 highcard points, a bid that North, holding three highcard points, would pass in the case.

But North-South were using the traditional 22-to-24-point range for two no-trump, now used mainly in rubber bridge games, and North had enough to raise. He knew the combined hands had about 26 points in high cards.

When spades were led, South naturally held up his ace until the third round. Winning the second trick would have been the winning play as it turned out, but he had no way to know that the spades were divided 6-2 rather than 5-3.

The declarer's main chance consists of a 2-2 diamond break, but he has an extra chance that appears to operate with the actual distribution. He can enter dummy with a club lead to the king, lead a diamond and permit East to win if he plays the queen. In this way South can make four diamond tricks, enough for his purposes, without allowing West to gain the lead.

However, South was not given the opportunity to make this good play, for on the third round of spades East discarded the diamond queen. He had correctly seen that this card was not only useless but might even be a liability.

The contract could still have been made, in spite of this fine defense, but South did not find the way. If he had taken his two diamond winners followed by four club winners he could have led a heart from dummy, playing for East to have both heart honors—a likely circumstance, since West could be counted with a singleton heart.

If East then played a heart honor he would have been allowed to win, with a heart lead into the ace-jack combination to follow.

NORTH
♠ 87
♡ 63
◇ 106532
♣ K843

WEST
♠ KQJ1052
♡ 10
◇ J87
♣ 752

EAST
♠ 96
♡ KQ97542
◇ Q
♣ J109

SOUTH (D)
♠ A43
♡ AJ8
◇ AK94
♣ AQ6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	T	I		A	L	I	B	I		P	L	E	A
T	E	R	M		B	A	C	O	N		H	O	R	N
T	R	I	P		S	P	O	R	T		A	D	I	T
A	V	E	R	S	E		N	E	A	T	N	E	S	S
R	E	S	O	U	N	D		S	C	A	T			
			B	E	T	A	S		T	R	A	U	M	A
B	I	L	A	T	E	R	A	L		A	S	W	E	W
A	R	A	B		R	E	L	I	C		M	I	R	E
B	O	I	L	S		D	E	S	O	L	A	T	E	D
A	N	D	E	A	N		S	P	R	I	G			
			S	T	E	T		S	O	L	O	M	O	N
P	E	S	T	E	R	E	D		N	A	R	I	N	E
A	L	T	O		E	R	O	D	E		I	D	L	O
L	I	A	R		I	S	L	E	T		A	G	O	N
M	A	R	Y		D	E	L	L	S		L	E	N	S

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THIS WAY YOU DON'T HAVTA WASH MY SOCKS!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SBELS

EVAUM

CHEROM

JEGLIG

WHAT THE NIGHTINGALE SANG HER HIGH E'S WITH:

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAZE TULLE OUTFIT FRACAS

Answer: *Where it costs you nothing to get a black eye*—IN A "FREE"-FOR-ALL

BOOKS

NOT WITHOUT THE AMERICANS

A Personal History

By Keyes Beech. Doubleday. 343 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Dennis Bloodworth

AFTER 24 years as Far East correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, Keyes Beech takes a cool, professional look at the agonies and ecstasies of America's whirlwind affair with post-war Asia. The result is a keystone of a book that fixes in their respective places the self-righteous claims of the hawks and the equally self-righteous protests of the doves. For Beech writes with authority, understanding and much poker-faced, throw-away wit.

His theme is that by committing itself to the region during this past crucial quarter of a century, America not only denied it to the Communist half of the world, but gave the weak, adolescent states of Southeast Asia the time and the means to face up more maturely to its challenge in the future.

On a continent racked by poverty, corruption and incompetence Beech concludes that "the only real test of a political system is whether it works." Not that the author believes democracy travels well. You can't eat freedom, of course, and with these four words he sums up the basic misunderstanding that has separated the bony Asian from the bonny American.

It was America's role to add to the general misery in Asia. The United States was right to try to stem the tide of Communism in Indochina, but Washington should have fought Ho Chi Minh ("the George Washington of Vietnam") by helping to build a new nation, not by shoring up crooked upstarts in Saigon and throwing thousands of GIs into a conventional war. Beech's own feelings about the subsequent devastation emerge clearly from the gunsmoke: "Run, you little bastard, run," he calls silently when a whole hillside of American firepower opens up on one solitary, fleeing Vietnamese. In a more tranquil Cambodian landscape he hears one GI say in wonderment: "This must be what Vietnam was like before we loused it up." He nonetheless insists that the war has been a necessary evil, and emphasizes that American technology has given Asia not only the defoliant and the gunship but many more obvious blessings, from bulldozers to the "miracle rice."

Beech does not paint his canvas by laboriously coloring squares; instead, he gives us a collage of lively studies and rough sketches. His chapter on India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is among the rougher ones. He found India a miserable, flabby failure, full of arrogant intellectuals who were quick to tell the world its business but did nothing to put their own house in order. Judging by her behavior, he says, Mrs. Gandhi "didn't give a damn whether Indians starved or not."

By way of contrast, Beech describes with sly irony the "economic miracle" which has Japan breaking records in everything from steel output to smog. "Here and there . . . a shopkeeper hopefully puts out a flower pot. Overnight it becomes an ashtray." Americanization and native Japanese virtues have paid off handsomely.

But the affluent Japanese do not consider it their business to help defend their neighbors, nor to squander their hard-earned multibillions in aid for backward states. That is America's affair. They have no intention of being drawn into unprofitable wars which are not of their own choosing. They are, at best, doubtful allies, warns Beech.

"Not Without the Americans" is, above all a personal account, and the author takes the reader through a stimulating, sometimes hilarious 65-page-long portrait gallery of American ambassadors to Asia whom he has known. In Tokyo, the arrogant Edwin O. Reischauer, he tells us, brilliantly bridged the gap between Americans and Japanese, but (he adds with a gentle shove of the shiv) "it did seem, at times, that Reischauer had become an instant authority on everything relating to Asia . . ." Of Henry Cabot Lodge in Saigon, Beech notes, "He had a smile that turned on and off like an electric light bulb—and with about as much feeling." Of Douglas MacArthur 3d and his prestigious military uncle who had preceded him in Japan: "They had the same deep mellifluous baritone voice. And both shared a common infatuation with the sound of it."

Beech gives us not only the Americans, of course, but Asians like Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia (whom, contrary to wide practice, he does not depict as a sort of captivating Oriental Liberace), the late President Sukarno of Indonesia ("who might have been a great man but never grew up"), and many others.

His last chapter projects a future without the Americans in the dominant role. However, America cannot abandon Asia, Beech protests. The Nixon Doctrine is unexceptionable when it promises "no more Vietnams . . . no more blank checks," but the United States must still throw its own weight into the international exercise in diplomatic isometrics which will also involve Japan, the Soviet Union and China if a true balance of power is to be preserved.

"Balance" is also the keyword for this readable, often racily amusing book. If it has been a good thing that East Asia has been "Not Without the Americans," it is also right that any library on the subject should be "not without Beech."

Dennis Bloodworth is Asian correspondent of the Observer (London) and author of "An Eye for the Dragon: Southeast Asia Observed 1954-1970." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

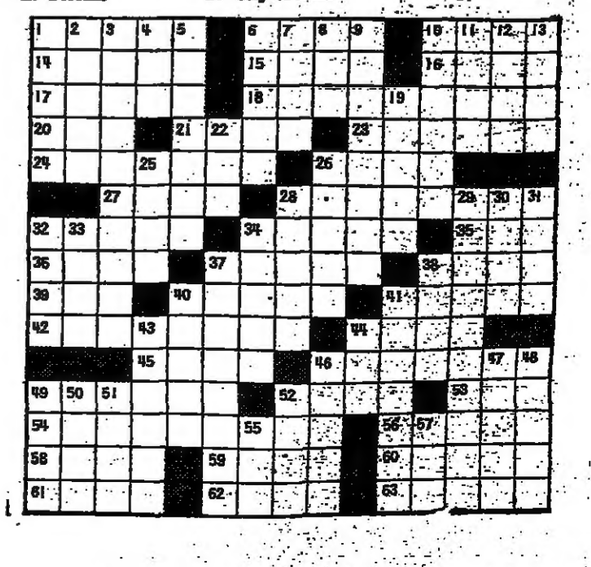
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Operatic ruler
6 Be effusive
10 Jug
14 Precise
15 Grayish mineral
16 Inter ——
17 Current playwright
18 Modern form of hauling
20 Josh
21 Medium's messages
23 Puts a certain ball in play
24 Thicket, in Britain
26 Asian
27 Racetrack character
28 Bar tidbits
32 Wallop
34 Howe
35 River island
36 Indian nurse
37 Fair-haired boy
38 Indian tourist mecca
39 Via
40 Thoroughly
41 Liquori or Ryun
42 Storms
44 Bus rider
45 —— of laughter
46 Disheartens
49 Accent
52 Escape slowly
53 Aloha concomitant
54 Transplant for Richard I
56 Wild-apple tree
58 Toward the mouth
59 Season
60 Kind of eagle or owl
61 Old Greek platform
62 Pieces out
63 Ford

DOWN

1 Chicago team
2 Hybrid primrose
3 TV adjunct
4 Diamonds: Slang
5 Breast bone
6 Aquarium favorite
7 Author of "Armageddon"
8 —— Harbor, N. Y.
9 Large cask
10 City of Iran
11 Norwegian saint
12 Hue of blue or green
13 Guffaws
19 Irish poet
22 Of age: Abbr.
25 Danny Kaye role
26 Threefold
28 Conspires
29 Farm cultivators
30 Money in Salerno
31 Headliner
32 Spanish cloak
33 Cereal grasses
34 The Four Hundred
37 Marksman's goal
38 Yorkshire river
40 Annul
41 Lise ——
43 Program
44 Headgear
46 Goes gagd over
47 Lead and tin alloy
48 Prophetess
49 Clumsy fellow
50 Exhaust
51 Gad
52 Voided escutcheon
55 Sea diver
57 No gentlemen



هكذا من الاصل

Sweden Also Ties

Czechs Tie Russians In World Hockey

...N, Switzerland, March 24. Soviet Union and Sweden ...ced in a tie for first place ... world ice hockey cham... when both teams play... games today.

Russians were tied by su... Czech team, 1-1, before ...ing crowd of 11,000. In the ...game, Finland surprised the ...s by holding them to a 3-3.

Russians and Swedes now have seven points with three ...es and a tie, this setting ...showdown between the teams ...night in the six-nation ...ament. Russia still has the ...goal record, scoring 30 ...giving up six. Sweden is ...After Friday's encounter, ...tournament moves to Geneva ...final round.

...was hard to believe this was ...same Czech squad swept off ...-game, 5-1, by the United States ...the opening day of the ...championships. On Monday, the ...Americans blasted the U.S. team, ...each of the three periods. Czechs scored first and the ...dians came back to tie. In ...opening session, Eduard ...picked up a pass from ...Czerny after seven minutes ...43 seconds to score for a 1-0 advantage.

But in the final two minutes of the period, the Russians, playing a controlled game, tied it on a goal by Alexander Martinuk.

In the second period, the Czechs again seized the lead through Vaclav Nedomansky, who whipped the puck into the Soviet cage from 14 meters out, at 6:28.

But with Czech player Frantisek Pancbartek in the penalty box, a Soviet power play again brought the equalizer, this time from Anatoli Firsov.

It was now the Czechs turn. They scored in the final period on a power-play goal from Jiri Holik as Romischevsky sat in the penalty box for tripping.

The Russians saved their tie when the referees called a minor penalty against Frantisek Pospisil two minutes later. Vladimir Petrov got the Russian goal on a pass from Valeri Charlamov when Pospisil had been off the ice for one minute.

The Russians had a fourth goal in the Czech net but it was disallowed for high sticks.

The Swedes, also with seven points, have a goal count of 18-10. Sweden also had to come back today to tie its game.

Tommy Abrahamsson, a forward, slammed in a goal late in the period for the equalizer.

Veli-Penka Ketola, a Finnish forward, sent his team into a 1-0 lead after 3.51 of the opening session.

The Swedes poured on the pressure but Finnish goaltender Jorma Valtonen was in great form.

He stopped shots from all directions until Abrahamsson scored at 17:44 on an assist by Tord Lundstroem.

Its was the Finns' second victory in a row as they beat the United States last night, 7-4.

Finnish coach Seppo Liitsola said he was satisfied with the result.

"We always play well against Sweden and we are happy with a draw," he said. "Still, our game today was not one of our best against the Swedes."

Both coaches complained of the ice and the pucks. "The pucks are too soft," Swedish coach Arne Stroemberg said.

"The ice is too hard early in a period and then too soft at the end," Liitsola added.

WORLD HOCKEY STANDINGS

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
1. Soviet Union	3	0	1	7	30	6
2. Sweden	3	0	1	7	18	10
3. Finland	2	1	1	5	13	16
4. Czech.	1	2	1	3	16	13
5. U.S.	1	3	0	2	22	22
6. West Ger.	0	3	1	1	8	21

NHL Results

Monday's Games

New York 7, Buffalo 2 (Redfield 2, McGregor, Nevin, Nelson, Irvine, Sather; Goyette, Atkinson).

Minnesota 3, Los Angeles 1 (Grant, Hampson, Harris; Byers).

Vancouver 4, St. Louis 1 (Boudrias 2, Schmautz, Johnson; Crisp).

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Utah 124, Denver 117 (Wise 28, Combs, Stone 19; Cannon 28, Barnhill 28). Stars tie Indiana Pacers for first in Western Division.

Memphis 117, New York 110 (S. Jones 28, Ladner 26; Barry 28, Taylor 19).

...rcombe Wins, ...che, Taylor ...set in Chicago

...HICAGO, March 24 (Reu...).—Top-seeded John New...be of Australia last night ...sted Nikki Pilic of Yugo...ia, 6-4, 6-4, in an opening-...d match of the $50,000 Sports...d international tennis cham...ships here.

...a opening-round upsets, Char... Pasarell of Puerto Rico beat ...stralia's Tony Roche 6-4, 6-4; ...stralian Owen Davidson de...ted California's Dennis Rals... of Bakersfield, Calif., 6-2, 6-3, ...d Marty Riessen of Evanston, ...topped Britain's Roger Tay..., 7-6, 4-6, 7-5.

In another match, Ken Rose...all, the No. 3 seed, beat fellow ...stralian Bill Bowrey, 6-2, 6-4.

The Scoreboard

...OCCER—At Cologne, West Germany, ...Cologne of West Germany knocked ...nding champions Arsenal of Eng... out of the European Fair's Cup ...a 1-0 second-leg quarterfinal vic... The West Germans advanced to ...semi-final round on the basis of ...away goals. Arsenal won the ...leg at Highbury a week ago, 2-1. ...Sidkon drilled in the lone goal ...four minutes into the match.

Athens, Panathinaikos of Athens ...me the first Greek team to qualify ...the semifinals of the European ...when it played a 0-0 draw with ...ton of Liverpool.

...e two teams drew 1-1 two weeks ...in Liverpool and under tourna... rules the Greek team qualifies ...the away-goal advantage.

Belgrade, Red Star Belgrade ...alified for the semifinals of the ...pean Cup when it beat Carl Zeiss ...of East Germany, 4-0, in the ...vertimal second-leg match. Red ...won by a 6-3 aggregate. Carl ...won the first-leg game, 3-2.

Warsaw, Atletico Madrid survived ...second-half pounding by Legia of ...saw to gain the European Cup ...finals on a goal scored after ten ...tes by outside left Salcedo.

...gia won the quarter-final second ...2-1, but this was not enough to ...out Atletico's 1-0 advantage from ...first game.

CUSTOM DECORATION—World cup ski champion Gustavo Thoeni of Italy is congratulated yesterday by General Buttiglione on his promotion to the rank of corporal in the Italian Customs guard corps. Thoeni this year became first Italian to win Cup.

ABA Signs Sophomore Neumann

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—Sophomore Johnny Neumann of Mississippi, the nation's leading collegiate scorer, signed with the Memphis Pros of the American Basketball Association yesterday.

Neumann, the 6-6 sophomore forward who averaged 40.1 points per game, told the Commercial Appeal newspaper in a copyrighted story that the decision was made because of personal hardships created by a heart attack suffered by his father in late February and by his marriage last summer.

Jack Dolph, the ABA commissioner, did not reveal details of the contract, but the newspaper said it was a "no-cut, five-year contract in excess of $2 million."

Dolph, conducting ABA meetings in New York, said the contract was unanimously approved by the league's board of directors after he had rejected it.

He said the actions of the Pros and the league resulted from Monday's decision by U.S. District Court Judge Warren Ferguson in striking down the rule of the rival National Basketball Association which forbids an NBA team to sign a player until his college class has been graduated.

The Ferguson decision in Los Angeles involves the legal tangle surrounding Spencer Haywood, who signed with the Denver Rockets of the ABA after his sophomore year, then jumped to Seattle of the NBA in December. His college class graduates in June.

In the copyrighted story, Neumann said: "My father may never be able to work again. Now I'm the head of the household. And I'm married, too. All this creates quite a hardship.

"I've always planned to make my living by playing basketball. I knew this was the time. My family comes first."

In New York, Dolph said: "I want to make it clear that the ABA does not play any wholesale signings of underclassmen. But this should make it clear to the NCAA that a merger between the two leagues is necessary and unless Judge Ferguson's decision is overturned, the two leagues must go to Congress and work out an agreement."

Commissioner Walter Kennedy of the rival NBA, also meeting in New York yesterday, announced that undergraduates will not be eligible for his league's 1971 college player draft on Monday.

Lakers, Minus West, Open NBA Playoffs With Bulls

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—The National Basketball Association playoffs open tonight with Chicago at Los Angeles and Philadelphia at Baltimore.

The New York Knicks, the defending champion, and Milwaukee Bucks, this year's No. 1 challenger for the title, start later. The Knicks play at home against Atlanta Thursday afternoon. Milwaukee and San Francisco tangle Saturday in Oakland, Calif.

Both the Lakers and Bullets have problems in their opening games against the Bulls and 76ers.

The Lakers will be minus their star, Jerry West. Gus Johnson and Wes Unseld are nursing injuries but are expected to see action.

West tore a knee ligament March 2 that put him out for the year. Johnson has gimpy knees and Unseld sprained an ankle March 9.

The stories are similar for both Pacific Division champion Los Angeles and Central Division champion Baltimore since the injuries to their stars.

The Lakers took a nosedive with a 3-11 mark without West. The Bullets lost their last eight games without Unseld and with Johnson in only five of the games.

Chicago finished No. 2 in the Midwest but sported three more victories than the Lakers. The loss of West has taken the best-of-seven series out of the "sure thing for LA" category, especially since the Bulls have Bob Love and Chet Walker with 25.2 and 22-point averages, respectively.

Wilt Chamberlain, the NBA's leading rebounder, now must pick up some of the load normally carried by West and hit more then his 20.7 points per game.

Coach Joe Mullaney's experiments with the Lakers have Keith Erickson and Gail Goodrich at guards and Jim McMillan and Happy Hairston as forwards.

Final NBA Standings

Atlantic Division				
New York	52	30	.634	—
Philadelphia	47	35	.573	5
Boston	44	38	.537	8
Buffalo	22	60	.268	30
Central Division				
Baltimore	42	40	.512	—
Atlanta	36	46	.439	6
Cincinnati	33	49	.402	9
Cleveland	15	67	.183	28
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	66	16	.805	—
Chicago	51	31	.622	15
Phoenix	48	34	.585	18
Detroit	45	37	.549	21
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	48	34	.585	—
San Francisco	41	41	.500	7
San Diego	40	42	.488	8
Seattle	38	44	.463	10
Portland	29	53	.354	19

Monday's Games

Portland 114, Cleveland 113 (Petrie 37, Adelman 20; Wesley 35, Smith 23).

NFL Picks N. Orleans As Super

Compromise Site For 1972 Bowl

By Murray Chass

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 24 (NYT).—With an assist from the society of air-conditioning and refrigeration engineers, New Orleans was selected yesterday as the site for next season's Super Bowl game.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle announced that the decision was made on the 14th ballot among the 26 National Football League club owners. New Orleans beat out five other cities for the championship contest, which was played in the Louisiana city in 1970.

Football people regard the choice as a surprise because Miami and Dallas had been considered the leading candidates. Other competing citites were Los Angeles, Houston and Jacksonville.

Although details of the owners' deliberations were not disclosed, Miami and Dallas were reported to have received the most support until near the end. When it became apparent that neither could get enough votes to win, New Orleans became a compromise choice.

"There was a lot of compromise," Rozelle said.

Until last Saturday, New Orleans officials didn't even consider their city in the running because it was to be filled with conventions the date of the game, Jan. 16, and didn't have enough hotel space for the Super Bowl fans.

4,000 Hotel Rooms Freed

But the officials convinced the air-conditioning and refrigeration engineers to start their convention on Jan. 17 instead of the day before. That freed 4,000 hotel rooms, making approximately 8,500 rooms available.

"We just felt the Super Bowl game is one of the great sporting spectacles in the world," said Lester Kabacoff, president of the city's convention committee. "We told them they'd be doing us a great favor if they'd switch, and they were very gracious about it. If they hadn't said yes, we couldn't have handled the game."

Another integral factor in New Orleans's success was its promise to replace the natural grass at the 80,000-seat Tulane Stadium with artificial turf, a promise that will cost $250,000.

Other factors that helped move the game back to New Orleans were the success of the Super Bowl there in 1970 and the desire to alternate the prestigious affair between American and National Conference cities.

In their bids to the owners earlier in the day, the competing groups made strong presentations.

Texas officials went so far as to stress to the owners that their state legislature was in the process of passing a liquor-by-the-glass law.

Rozelle said only three or four of the cities remained in serious consideration toward the end and that the last few ballots were taken on individual cities. He said the vote for New Orleans was not unanimous.

Bettor in Marseilles Wins $200,000; Probe on Race

By James Brown

PARIS, March 24 (NYT).—New York bettors trying to beat the new triple at Roosevelt Raceway will be encouraged to know that a lone plunger in Marseilles won the equivalent of $200,000 on a French triplet recently at a harness track.

This week, the gaming police were conducting an investigation into the circumstances of the race.

The stewards, though, saw nothing amiss in the Prix d'Entressen at the Parc Borely held last Feb. 27, in which 19 trotters raced over 2,100 meters. There was no official film of the race.

The bettor, whose name has not been disclosed, played about 332,000 in triplet combinations on seven horses. He won $200,000. The track paid him off 48 hours later by check for deposit only. In straight betting the first three horses went off at odds of 27-1, 8-1 and 35-1.

The triplet paid 674-1 if picked in the exact order of finish and 125-1 out of order. In the triple in the United States, a bettor must pick the first three finishers, in order. The top payoff so far was $1,538.80 last Saturday night at Roosevelt Raceway.

Against the Wind

In the race in Marseilles, the three horses left the others far behind from the start of the event. There was a strong mistral, the dry northerly wind that blows off the Mediterranean. "The mistral came up suddenly and blocked the others," one amused spectator was quoted as having said in a newspaper.

But several drivers of the other trotters did not agree. They told a racing paper that a group of four or five horses seemed to be acting as a shield for the first three. "Every time I tried to overtake them, one of them swung in front of me to block my way," one driver said.

Another said, "I had the distinct impression that certain drivers were defending others and did not ask the maximum effort from their horses. I was disgusted with it."

The triplet is the younger brother of the Tiercé, the big national game played off the track mainly on Sundays and holidays. The triplet is completely separate, with its own betting pool. Ordinarily it is played only on the track.

But in the Marseilles area it can be played in certain offtrack betting shops. And unlike the Tiercé, which limits a bettor to 60 francs on any three-horse combination, there is no wagering limit on the triplet.

'Improving' Frazier Remains In Hospital for New Tests

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 (Reuters).—Tests on world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier showed the fighter's condition was improving and he was almost back to normal, a spokesman for St. Luke's hospital said today.

More medical tests were run on the champion today, a hospital spokesman said. Earlier tests on Frazier, who has been in hospital since March 16, revealed that he had no kidney damage.

Hospital officials said he would remain in St. Luke's until the end of the week at least.

Frazier entered the hospital a week after he outpointed Muhammad Ali in a rugged, 15-round bout at New York's Madison Square Garden.

He complained of tiredness, and after his personal physician, Dr. James Guiffre, found his blood pressure was high, he suggested the boxer remain in the hospital for a general checkup and examinations.

His blood pressure returned to normal in a few days and Dr. Giuffre said all tests so far, including blood tests and kidney X-rays, have proved negative.

Griffith Triumphs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24 (UPI).—Former world welterweight and middleweight champion Emile Griffith pounded out a unanimous ten-round decision over Rafael Gutierres last night. Griffith, 156, scored repeatedly to the body with hooks and uppercuts to win handily on all three official cards. There were no knockdowns but the loser was staggered in the sixth and seventh rounds by body blows.

Gutierrez, 168, from Sacramento, Calif., was fined $200 by the California Athletic Commission for coming in two pounds above the stipulated weight.

Bugner to Defend

LONDON, March 24 (AP).—Joe Bugner, new European heavyweight boxing king, today announced plans to defend his European title against Jurgen Blin of West Germany and his British crown against Jack Bodell—all within seven weeks.

Promoter Harry LeVene said Bugner has signed for the fight with Blin at Wembley for May 11. He added that Bugner was ready to meet Bodell at Wembley June 29. Levene said he had agreed to terms with Bugner and Blin.

"Both boxers have contacted the European Boxing Union," Levene said.

The British title fight, though, is not so definite. Bodell and his manager, George Biddles, were bitter because Bugner was given a shot at Henry Cooper's crown this month. They thought Bodell should have been the challenger.

Bugner defeated Cooper on points.

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WERNER)

Wooden Says UCLA Smart Enough to Win

By Bill Becker

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (NYT).—"This team has impressed me all season long with its poise, patience and intelligence." That was coach John Wooden's tribute to his still-alive University of California, Los Angeles, Bruins on the eve of their bid for a fifth straight National Collegiate basketball title.

"While their shooting has not been as good as I expected," Wooden added, "they have been as strong and solid on defense as any team I have coached."

Moreover, Wooden explained: "This team has a number of pick-up men—when somebody is off, someone else picks up the tempo."

In Saturday's 57-55 cliffhanger victory over Long Beach State—one of many for UCLA this year—it was Henry Bibby who set off the fuse with a four-basket flurry. Then Sidney Wicks assured the victory with four straight free throws.

Team Play

Against Kansas in the NCAA semifinals tomorrow, Wooden will be counting on a total team effort "if we are to make the finals." The winner of the Kansas-UCLA game will meet either Villanova or Western Kentucky in the Houston Astrodome Saturday for the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship.

"I have confidence we can win," Wooden continued, "but it wouldn't surprise me if Kansas beats us. In fact, I think any of the four teams left is capable of winning it."

Kansas, which beat Long Beach State, 69-53, early in the season, was scouted last Saturday by Gary Cunningham, UCLA freshman coach. "Kansas is a deceptive team," Wooden read from the scouting report. "They look big and slow, but they press and play a running game. They are very poised and play both trap and regular zone defense. We cannot afford to let up against them."

It was Long Beach's zone defense that almost upset the Bruins in the NCAA Western regionals.

Georgia Tech to Act Tough Against Michigan 5 in NIT

By Al Harvin

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—John (Whack) Hyder, the Georgia Tech basketball coach, was not happy with the way his Engineers played in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament here Saturday night against La Salle, even though they won.

"We didn't play well and I'm certain La Salle feels they didn't play well," said Hyder, whose team has won 21 games and lost eight this season. "But there are only two places a team can be at this time of year, and we're happy to be at one of them."

To stay in the nation's oldest postseason tournament, Hyder feels Tech must play much tougher against Michigan tonight in the second game of the quarter-final doubleheader at Madison Square Garden.

In the first game Hawaii, which squeaked past Oklahoma, 88-87, in two overtimes on Monday to raise its record to 23-4, faces St. Bonaventure, which became 19-5 after bombing Purdue, 94-79, in its opening game on Sunday. The semifinals are tomorrow night.

The key to the Tech offense is Rick Yunkus, who scored 27 points against La Salle. Hyder is thinking more about the threat of Michigan's Henry Wilmore, a 6-3 1/2 sophomore whose 22 points in the Wolverines' victory over Syracuse were considered subpar.

"Certainly we'll have to key on Wilmore," said Hyder. "But we're going to play our normal offense and normal defense. We've played man-to-man, but we've got to be ready to play zone if we have to."

Red Rocha, the Hawaii coach, figures his team will have a tougher time stopping the bustling Bonnies, who rebounded well on offense and defense against Purdue and whose five starters all scored in double figures.

"We're quick, but they're quicker," said Rocha. "We jump, but they jump higher."

North Carolina and Duke had already advanced to the semifinals. But Dennis Wuycik, North Carolina's leading scorer, will not play against Duke because of the knee injury he suffered against Massachusetts on Saturday. He also missed Monday's quarter-final game against Providence.

Evansville Wins

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 24.—Evansville has won its fourth National Collegiate Athletic Association college-division title by defeating Old Dominion, 97-82. In the consolation for third place, Southwestern Louisiana beat Kentucky Wesleyan, 105-83.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—No. 1 seed Billie-Jean King picked up $2,000 by defeating No. 2 seed Rosemary Casals, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3, in the final of the $10,000 K-Mart invitation tournament.

In ladies doubles, Marry Ann Curtis of St. Louis and Valerie Ziegenfuss of San Diego, Calif., defeated Peaches Bartkowicz of Michigan and Judy Alton of Australia, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

BOXING—At Tokyo, Orient middleweight champion Cassius Naito won an unpopular majority decision over Mexican light-heavyweight Amado Vasquez in a ten-round bout at Korakuen Hall.

At Marseilles, middleweight Jean-Claude Bouttier, France, knocked out Dave Adkins, Boston, in the seventh round.

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FRANCH OFFICE American company in BRUSSELS seeking responsible, experienced secretary. Knowledge English/French and elementary bookkeeping required. Occasional long hours but compensated. Box 8,782, Herald, Paris.

LOOKING FOR 2 MALE ACTORS for April production, auditions 25th of March from 6:30 to 8:30, 81 Ave. Bosquet, Paris, 7e.

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AMERICAN FIRM 8th Arr. seeks ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT, 2d degree knowledge English, serious references required, free immediately. BILINGUAL SECRETARY English-French, for accounting department. Free on April 15th. Tel.: 225-36-90, ext. 227 for appointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH TEACHER, U.S. girl, 29, BA degree, seeks job Paris. Top references U.S.A., Canada, Switzerland, France, high school & adult level. Box 76,140, Herald, Paris.

TRACER/DRAUGHTSWOMAN, Qualified any kind drawing work, English mother-tongue, knowledge French, for Paris. Box 21,130, Herald, Paris.

FASHION AND DESIGN ORIENTED, trilingual press attaché, seeks challenging position, Paris: 222-50-32 or write Box 76,151, Herald.

TRILINGUAL ITALIAN ASSISTANT/SECRETARY, 21, imaginative and internationally-minded girl, fluent English and French, worked in London and Paris. Experienced technical translations, fashion journalism, audio-visual means, press relations. Will travel and relocate, seeks responsible, stimulating job. Write: Silvana Ugolini, Via Gentile Bellini 2, 20146 Milano, Italy.

ATTRACTIVE FRENCH NATIONAL, Mid-twenties, Uncommitted, Seeks active responsible post preferably the economic field, U.K. or overseas. Top references. Experienced journalist with leading News Agency and Translator at International Conferences. Fluent French, English, Spanish & Russian. Box 5,353, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2.

FRENCH ENGINEER, 46, speaks 5 languages, long industrial experience Europe & overseas, 4 years manager small company, seeks similar post. 978-02-67 Paris, Box 25,542, Herald, Paris.

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AMERICAINE, 20 ans, cherche place AU PAIR dans famille française pour l'ete. Box 76,171, Herald, Paris.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 28, with varied professional and commercial experience at international level requires financial management post in Brussels or Paris. Fluent French. Box 21,148, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN FILM maker 30., U.K. work permit, experienced producer, story editor, administrator, seeks position anywhere. Box 5,370, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen St., London, W.C.2.

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GIRL, 20, graduated, U.S. high school fluent French, experienced with children, live-out. 533-53-37.

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AMERICAN FAMILY in Paris suburbs wants person to help care for 5 children. Live in, prefer English-French speaking. Box 76,157, Herald, Paris.

Art Buchwald

You Need a Contract

WASHINGTON.—In the world of planned obsolescence, the service contract plays a most vital role. There is hardly anything you can buy now that doesn't have a service contract to go with it.

The other day I went into my favorite department store to purchase a paper cup dispenser. It cost $1.50.

As the man was writing up the sales slip he said, "Would you like to have a service contract with this?"

Buchwald

"What for?" I asked.

"Well, it could break down and you would have to call someone to fix it. If you take out a service contract, which will only cost you $40 for the year, we would send someone to your house free of charge."

* * *

"But why would you sell a paper cup dispenser that would break down in less than a year?"

"Please don't get me wrong. I'm not saying that this paper cup dispenser will break down. We've sold several of them that have needed no servicing at all. But our experience has been that the majority of the dispensers do cause trouble after frequent usage. Where did you intend to use this paper cup dispenser?"

"In the children's bathroom. They don't seem to ever rinse their glasses after they brush their teeth."

"Then you'll certainly need a service contract. These paper cup dispensers were not built to stand the punishment of children using them every day."

"But there is a guarantee with the paper cup dispenser."

"That's only if it's used by a senior citizen three times a week. Of course, you don't have to take the service contract—it's strictly optional.

"But we know a dentist who installed one of our paper cup dispensers in his office and it broke down. It kept dispensing three paper cups at one time. He didn't have a service contract, so it took three months before we could get to him. By the time our man repaired the dispenser the dentist had used $645 worth of paper cups, not to mention the $25 we had to charge him for the house call."

"But," I said naively, "it seems so unfair to sell someone a new product and then inform him it's liable to break down."

"On the contrary. We would be dishonest if we sold you the product and *didn't* inform you it would break down. These service contracts are for the protection of the customer.

"Two weeks ago a lady bought one of these paper cup dispensers and after two days it wouldn't dispense any paper cups at all. She had to keep leaning over and trying to drink directly from the faucet. Fortunately she had a service contract with us and we sent over a man right away. It turned out a sprocket spring behind the reject lever had slipped out of the three-way hook. He replaced it in an hour and all the lady had to pay for was the new parts.

"Except for a bad back she developed trying to lean over the faucet, it only cost her $12."

"I still don't understand why a reliable store like this would carry a paper cup dispenser that won't hold up."

"Well, frankly sir, we're not too fond of these paper cup dispensers ourselves. We don't even make any money on them."

"Then why do you sell them?" I asked angrily.

"Because," he said primly, "we make all our profit on the service contract, stupid."

Eugene Ionesco Wins Austrian Prize

VIENNA, March 24 (AP).—France's famed playwright Eugene Ionesco today became the fifth winner of the Austrian prize for European literature.

Previous winners of the Austrian literature prize were Poland's Zbigniew Herbert, England's W.H. Auden, Yugoslavia's Vasco Popa and Czechoslovakia's Vaclav Havel.

$36,000 Stamp

NEW YORK, March 24 (UPI).—An auction of rare stamps and envelopes took in $700,690 last night and one item—a 24-cent airmail U.S. stamp with the airplane flying upside down—went for $36,000. The auction at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel was conducted by Robert A. Siegel Associates.

A Burnt Offering

LONDON.—Many Kings Road high jinks have spilled over to Fulham Road, where a dress shop is called Universal Witness and a passing truck advertises Mr. Kipling's Cakes. The newest star on the road, with queues around the block, is a hamburger joint founded by a lean, hairy and fashionably comatose graduate of the University of Denver called Peter Morton. His restaurant at No. 335 is called The Great American Disaster.

"I think my backers were referring to me," Peter says of the name. "I really was petrified. I went to all sorts of butchers. I spent seven months tasting hamburgers. For the bun I sort of stole the recipe from California. I'd go to all these bakers and say add an egg, try more sesame seed..."

Can you cook? "No," said Peter, "but I'd eaten a lot of hamburgers in Denver.

"My favorite place is Hamburger Hamlet in California. I sort of emulated a few ideas. I put the menu together from other menus and took a guess on prices." Peter's office above the restaurant bears a label, "Control Room," and on a wall hangs a sign made for the grand opening: "This Is Our First Disaster We Will Be Unable To Serve Liquor Before May 12."

The Great American Disaster (familiarly called GAD) is tiny, noisy and plain. The menus are spotted, the young

Mary Blume

waiters Anglo-Lindy's in manner, and the walls are lined with New York Times front pages detailing American Disasters from Little Big Horn to the U-2 Incident and further:

Hindenberg Burns in Lakehurst Crash.
Truman Orders U.S. Air, Navy Units to Fight in Aid of Korea.
Over 500 Dead, $200,000 Lost in San Francisco Earthquake.
Japan Wars on U.S. and Britain, Makes Sudden Attack on Hawaii.
Power Failure Snarls Northeast.

It's oddly soothing to dine beneath past catastrophes, and everyone beautiful and fashionable in London has. The Great American Hamburger costs 91 cents, the double, one-half pound Greater American Hamburger is $1.39. There are also sundaes, apple pie, Disaster salads and Great American milkshakes.

The English press, from Vogue to the Economist, has written glowingly of Peter Morton's hamburgers and Peter himself likes to point out an article by Quentin Crewe that speaks not only about "the best hamburgers in London" but adds that they are the best because "a great deal of old-fashioned hard work goes into making them so." "That's the truth and you can quote it," says Peter, drawing a circle around the paragraph. Another glossy gourmet writes that "the GAD offers an apotheosis of the hamburger," and The Times printed a sober article of praise headed, "American Burnt Offering."

With only 52 seats, GAD serves 5,000 customers a week, says Peter. "I majored in business administration," he says, "but college sure as hell didn't help me. I don't believe all that crap they were feeding me about knowledge." What helped him was a post-graduation European tour during which he discovered that you can't get a decent hamburger in London.

"My family had been in the restaurant business for 40 years. Being that my family's in the restaurant business, I thought I'd take a stab and make them happy." His father, a Playboy Club vice-president, and another Playboy executive backed him to the tune of $60,000.

"The Wall Street Journal interviewed me yesterday,"

Tony Booth

Peter Morton and The Great American Disaster.

Peter says. "And imagine being straight out of college and getting my picture in The New York Times. Another advantage is I never had to put on a suit or tie or cut my hair."

Peter, 23, is president of the Delaware-registered Incredible Restaurant Company. He recently registered a new firm in Bermuda, the Don't Let Your Meat Loaf Restaurant Company. "I like funny names," he says. "I believe in making the whole thing a joke."

Don't Let Your Meat Loaf's chief product is the Hard Rock Cafe, to open this June in a disused automobile showroom on Park Lane. "It's a new food and beverage concept in Mayfair," Peter says, "the first real American ice-cream parlor combined with a steak house and bar. The decor will be very American, with oak floors. You can quote me that it will be a funky American environment." He has already invented a British-made facsimile of Great American ice cream.

In the meantime, the Great American Disaster will branch out. A Disaster is planned for bijou Beauchamp Place, and one for Hampstead. About 25 branches will ultimately open in Europe. "We've hired a senior marketing man, and a financial controller and we're getting more financial men," says Peter. "We have a lot of capital invested."

"The whole thing was a freak," he added. "You can quote me on that."

PEOPLE: *Notes From The Far Side*

The world's longest moustache, says the Guinness Book of Records, "is that of Masudiya Din, a Brahmin of Bombay, India, which in nine years has grown to an extended span of 76 inches and costs $36.40 per year in upkeep." Be that as it may, the world's stiffest upper lip still belongs, appropriately enough, to an Englishman, according to word received this week from **R.F. Morgan jr.**, of Antwerp. "On a recent trip to London," writes Mr. Morgan, "I came across the enclosed article in 'The Complete Guide to Night Life.'" Featured as "Night Life Personality No. 17" is producer Harry Green, of whom the guide says: "There is no mistaking Harry Green—he has a moustache which spans ten inches and turns the scale at 18 stone!"

Harry Green

* * *

"Dee Keefe's touching story of the Good Samaritan who broke up a dogfight in his neighbor's yard only to be 'bitten in the fracas,' puts me in mind of a similar catastrophe as printed in the Chicago Tribune some years ago," writes **Alf Jurgensen** from Marbella, Spain. "As I remember it, an innocent young woman had been seriously wounded during a shoot-out in the South Side. 'Despite an emergency operation last evening,' the newspaper reported, 'the bullet is in her yet.'"

* * *

This week's Deaf Venetians, courtesy of **Tom Bossung**, of Lindach, Germany:

Debut—Opposite the belly.

Parachute—Rifle match for two.

Hymen—American GI greeting.

Isolate—My watch stopped.

* * *

"Your 'View from Chamonix' [People, March 9] cheered our ski life," confesses **Ann K. Curtis**, of Divonne-les-Bains, France. "My husband and I recently attempted the Green ('Easy') Piste in Megeve called 'Les Septs Nains,' reasoning that if Sleepy and the rest of the gang were Dopey enough to try the Snow White trail and survive, we might just make it with our polished snowplows. Were we Grumpy by the time we'd slid, hurtled and walked down, dragging our skis until near dusk! We saw nobody. Nobody saw us. Happy we were, however, not to ned Doc, even if we were slightly Sneezy, and thoroughly Bashful about our next 'easy' piste. Needless to say, we admire your efforts on the 'average' slopes. They are *all* vicious liars!"

* * *

"A word of advice, if I may, to the French authorities who are having such trouble removing that formidable German fortress from Paris," writes **Donald F. Graf**, of Le Vesinet, France. "If this structure cannot be demolished by jack-hammers, pile-drivers, dynamite, etc., why not excavate under it, creating a hole slightly larger than the building, whilst holding it up with jacks or braces as the digging progresses. At the proper time, collapse the braces and whammo! the structure will fall neatly into the hole. What dirt is left over can be used to cover up the traces. Then sprinkle a little seed and presto!—no more unsightly building, but just another grassy area in good old Paris."

* * *

Old Timers' Corner: "Whatever happened," asks **L. W. Moore**, of Skouriotissa, Cyprus, "to Ish Kabibble, the trumpet player with Kay Kyser (who, incidentally, antedated the Beatle haircut by at least 30 years)?"

* * *

Spoonerisms (con't): Easy Sloman, of Los Angeles, who admits to a nodding acquaintance with Al Hix, wonders "whether you've heard about the captain of a liner who was carefully guiding his vessel into harbor at a speed of ten knots when a passenger tapped him on the shoulder. 'What is it, man?' demanded the captain. 'Excuse me for bringing it to your attention, sir,' said the passenger, 'but your ship is slowing.'"

DICK RORABACK.

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P.S. We're Americans, enjoying living and working in Spain for the past twenty-odd years!

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